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BLII TERENTII AFRI

HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS

LISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY

EV. JAMES DAVIES, M.A.,
MERLY SCHOLAR OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD

SE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LONDON
)., 7, STATIONERS' HALL COURT
LUDGATE HILL
1873

PUBLII TERENTII AFRI

ANDRIA ET HEAUTONTIMORUMENOS

EDITED, WITH ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY

By the Rev. JAMES DAVIES, M.A.,

OF MOOR COURT, FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD

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PREFACE.

Little need be said respecting the edition of the "Andria" and "Heautontimorumenos" of Terence, here put forth as another volume of Mr. Weale's Classical Series. Terence is, no doubt, becoming more generally read; and it has been thought that a cheap edition, such as the present, would not prove unacceptable.

In the notes appended to the two plays, of course there is very little matter strictly original, while free use has been made of all the earlier and later editions, to which the editor has had access. To Zeune's edition (by Giles), to Ruhnken, to the Notes to Terence of J. F. Gronovius (Oxon., MDCCL.), to Goveanus—an old French jurist, whose works contain an edition of Terence which the editor fancies is very rare—and to Ritschl's Plautus, he trusts that he has in no case left his obligation unacknowledged. To Mr. Parry's excellent edition of Terence (in the "Bibliotheca Classica") he has constantly referred in any difficulty, and seldom found himself disappointed in that editor's solution of it. Mr. Parry has freely used the labours of his predecessors;

but he has done this with ability, care, and judgment, discarding what was worthless, and separating the fine gold from the dross.

But the editor's greatest debt is to the Rev. James Hildyard, whose editions of the "Aulularia" and "Menæchmei" of Plautus, are, to his mind, the very best threshold through which to pass to a thorough appreciation of Plautus and Terence, and whose lectures on the "Miles Gloriosus" of Plautus it was his privilege and good-fortune to hear delivered. At almost every page of what follows, some reference to Mr. Hildyard's Plays will be found; and many Latin students will echo the wish now expressed, that that distinguished scholar may employ his leisure in other like boons to the Classical reader.

Another volume of this series will probably contain the remaining plays of Terence; and the editor trusts that the present volume may meet such approval as to render its successor's appearance not unwelcome.

The text adopted is, in the main, that of Fleckeisen, in Teubner's Bibliotheca Scriptorum Græc. et Roman.

MOOR COURT, KINGTON,
September 25, 1858.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF TERENCE.

Publius Terentius Afer was born at Carthage, B. C. 195, as is inferred from the fact that when his last play, the Adelphi, was acted first in B.C. 160, he was thirty-five years of age. How he came to Rome is uncertain. Perhaps, though there was a truce between Rome and Carthage, he may have been a captive taken in the wars between the Carthaginians and their mercenaries or neighbours, and, as such, have been sold into Italy from the Punic slave-markets. Later editors doubt the story of his servitude; but the received account has been, that at Rome he became slave to Terentius Lucanus, a senator, whose "prænomen" and "nomen," Publius Terentius, he adopted, with the cognomen "Afer," and to whom he was also indebted for a liberal education, and his freedom. His talents gained him the friendship rather than the patronage of Lælius, and of Scipio Africanus the younger; and to these two eminent Romans, he was charged by his rivals with being indebted for a great portion of the plays of which he was the reputed author; a charge which, perhaps from policy, he does not vehemently deny. (See Adelph. Prol. 15—19.) According to Donatus, his reading of the Andria, his first play, before Cæcilius, then the foremost comic dramatist at Rome, procured him at once an invitation to share the veteran's couch and

supper, and his hearty good word afterwards. As, however, Cæcilius died in B.C. 168, and the Andria was first acted in B.C. 166, we must suppose this reading to have taken place two years previously to its exhibition on the stage. The "Heautontimorumenos," which, in the present volume, has been given with the "Andria," came third in chronological order of the six plays of Terence which have come down to us, and which were, probably, all he ever wrote.

Very few data can be adduced, from which to frame a life of this poet: who must have been about fifty years younger than Plautus, to whom he is superior in art, and polish, and rhythmical skill, while he falls short of him in vigour and humour. Perhaps this arises from Plautus having disengaged himself more from the Attic originals, which were more closely and carefully followed by Terence. As the prologues of both the plays, comprehended in this volume will show, Terence had his detractors; for example, one Luscius Lavinius, a playwright, it would seem, of no great celebrity. In spite of envy, however, he seems to have been eminently successful: to have been well-paid for his plays, and to have had a daughter married to a Roman senator. At the age of thirty-five he left Rome for Greece, whence he never returned; whether, however, he died in Arcadia, or was shipwrecked on his passage home (both which accounts are given), there is no means of ascertaining.

So much has been written in recent editions and biographies respecting Terence, that it is needless to do more than indicate to such readers as desire further information, the able notices of his life in Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman

Biography," vol. iii., 997—1001 ; Parry's Introduction to his edition of Terence, in the "Bibliotheca Classica ;" Dunlop's "Roman Literature," i., 279—343 ; and Liddell's "History of Rome," vol. ii., 162—164.

It seems inconsistent with the size and scope of the present volume, to prefix to it any account of the Terentian Metres, which would be, at best, only a reiteration of Professor Key, or Mr. Parry. The simpler course will probably be to point out the sources whence all needful light may be obtained, and to commend the reader to one or more of these for a full insight into the subject. The following list enumerates these sources :—

Professor Key's article "On the Metres of Terence and Plautus." ("English Journal of Education," vol. ii., pp. 344, seq.)
Professor Key's Latin Grammar.
Ritschl's Prolegomena to Plautus, vol. i., ch. x., &c.
Donaldson's Varronianus, pp. 440—444.
Penny Cyclopædia ; article, "Terentian Metres.
Preface to Mr. Parry's Terence ("Bibliotheca Classica"), pp. xxvii—lxviii.
An Introduction to the Metres of the Andria, prefixed to an edition of that play by Mr. N. Travers, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxon. 1858.

The last of these will be found particularly concise and useful.

Those who desire to go deeply and thoroughly into this subject, will, of course, apply themselves, in the first instance, to the researches of Bentley and Hormann on Terentian Metres.

P. TERENTI

COMŒDIÆ.

ANDRIA

P. TERENTI.

GRÆCA MENANDRV, ACTA LVDIS MEGALENSIBVS, MARCO FVLVIO, MANIO GLABRIONE, ÆD. CVR. EGERE L. AMBIVIVS TVRPIO, L. ATILIVS PRÆN. MODOS FECIT FLACCVS CLAVDI, TIBIIS PARIB., TOTA FACTA PRIMA M. MARCELLO, C. SVLPICIO COS.

C. SULPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA.

Sororem falso creditam meretriculae
Genere Andriae, Glycerium, uitiat Pamphilus
Grauidaque facta dat fidem, uxorem sibi
Fore hanc; nam pater ei aliam despoponderat,
Gnatam Chremetis, atque ut amorem comperit,
Simulat futuras nuptias; cupiens, suus
Quid haberet animi filius cognoscere.
Huic Daui suasu non repugnat Pamphilus.
Sed ex Glycerio natum ut uidit puerulum
Chremes, recusat nuptias, generum abdicat.
Mox filiam Glycerium insperato agnitam
Hanc Pamphilo, aliam dat Charino coniugem.

PERSONAE.

Simo Senex.
Sosia Libertus.
Davos Servos.
Mysis Ancilla.
Pamphilus Adulescens.
Charinus Adulescens.
Byrria Servos.
Lesbia Obstetrix.
Glycerium Mulier.
Chremes Senex.
Crito Hospes.
Dromo Servos.

PROLOGVS.

Poeta quom primum animum ad scribendum adpulit,
Id sibi negoti credidit solum dari,
Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas.
Verum aliter euenire multo intellegit :
Nam in prologis scribundis operam abutitur,
Non qui argumentum narret, sed qui malivoli
Veteris poëtæ maledictis respondeat.
Nunc, quam rem uitio dent, quæso animum attendite.
Menander fecit Andriam et Perinthiam.
Qui utramuis recte norit, ambas nouerit :
Non ita sunt dissimili argumento, sed tamen
Dissimili oratione sunt factæ ac stilo.
Quæ conuenere in Andriam ex Perinthia
Fatetur transtulisse atque usum pro suis.
Id isti uituperant fàctum atque in eo disputant
Contaminari non decere fabulas.
Faciunt næ intellegendo, ut nil intellegant.
Qui quom hunc accusant, Næuium Plautum Ennium
Accusant, quos hic noster auctores habet,
Quorum æmulari exoptat negligentiam
Potius quam istorum obscuram diligentiam.
Dehinc ut quiescant porro moneo et desinant
Male dicere, malefacta ne noscant sua.
Fauete, adeste æquo animo et rem cognoscite,
Vt pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit relicuom :
Posthac quas faciet de integro comœdias,
Spectandæ an exigendæ sint uobis prius.

ANDRIA P. TERENTI.

ACTVS I.—SCEN. I.

SIMO. SOSIA.

SI. Vos istæc intro auferte : abite. Sosia,
Adesdum : paucis te uolo. So. Dictum puta :
Nempe ut curentur recte hæc. SI. Immo aliud. So. Quid est,
Quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius ?
SI. Nil istac opus est arte ad hanc rem, quam paro,
Sed eis, quas semper in te intellexi sitas,
Fide et taciturnitate. So. Expecto quid uelis.
SI. Ego postquam te emi, a paruolo ut semper tibi
Apud me iusta et clemens fuerit seruitus,
Scis. Feci ex seruo ut esses libertus mihi,
Propterea quod seruibas liberaliter.
Quod habui summum pretium persolui tibi.
So. In memoria habeo. SI. Haud muto factum. So. Gaudeo,
Si tibi quid feci aut facio quod placeat, Simo,
Et gratum id fuisse aduorsum te habeo gratiam.
Sed hoc mihi molestumst : nam istæc commemoratio
Quasi exprobratiost inmemoris benefici.
Quin tu uno uerbo dic, quid est quod me uelis.

Si. Ita faciam. Hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi :
Quas credis esse has, non sunt ueræ nuptiæ.
So. Quor simulas igitur ? Si. Rem omnem a principio audies :
Eo pacto et gnati uitam et consilium meum
Cognosces, et quid facere in hac re te uelim.
Nam is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Sosia,
Liberius uiuendi fuit potestas (nam antea
Qui scire posses aut ingenium noscere,
Dum ætas metus magister prohibebant ? So. Itast.)
Si. Quod plerique omnes faciunt adulescentuli,
Vt animum ad aliquod studium adiungant, aut equos
Alere aut canes ad uenandum, aut ad philosophos :
Horum ille nil egregie præter cetera
Studebat, et tamen omnia hæc mediocriter.
Gaudebam. So. Non iniuria : nam id arbitror
Adprime in vita esse utile, ut nequid nimis.
Si. Sic uita erat : facile omnes perferre ac pati :
Cum quibus erat quomque una, eis sese dedere
Eorum studiis obsequi : aduorsus nemini :
Numquam præponens se illis : ita facillume
Sine inuidia laudem inuenias et amicos pares.
So. Sapienter uitam instituit : namque hoc tempore,
Obsequium amicos, ueritas odium parit.
Si. Interea mulier quædam abhinc triennium
Ex Andro commigrauit huc uiciniæ,
Inopia et cognatorum negligentia
Coacta, egregia forma, atque ætate integra.
So. Ei, uereor nequid Andria adportet mali.
Si. Primo hæc pudice uitam parce ac duriter
Agebat, lana ac tela uictum quæritans :
Sed postquam amans accessit pretium pollicens,

Vnus et item alter : ita ut ingeniumst omnium
Hominum ab labore procliue ad lubidinem,
Accepit condicionem, dein quæstum occipit.
Qui tum illam amabant, forte, ita ut fit, filium
Perduxere illuc, secum ut una esset, meum.
Egomet continuo mecum 'certe captus est :
Habet.' Obseruabam mane illorum seruolos
Venientis aut abeuntis : rogitabam ' heus puer,
Dic sodes, quis heri Chrysidem habuit ? ' nam Andriæ
Illi id erat nomen. So. Teneo. Si. Phædrum aut Cliniam
Dicebant aut Nicaretum ; nam hi tres tum simul
Amabant. 'Eho, quid Pamphilus ?' 'Quid ? symbolam
Dedit, cenauit.' Gaudebam. Item alio die
Quærebam : comperiebam nil ad Pamphilum
Quicquam attinere. Enimuero spectatum satis
Putabam et magnum exemplum continentiæ :
Nam qui cum ingeniis conflictatur eiusmodi
Neque commouetur animus in ea re tamen,
Scias posse habere iam ipsum suæ uitæ modum.
Quom id mihi placebat, tum uno ore omnes omnia
Bona dicere et laudare fortunas meas,
Qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio præditum.
Quid uerbis opus est ? Hac fama impulsus Chremes
Vltro ad me uenit, unicam gnatam suam
Cum dote summa filio uxorem ut daret.
Placuit : despondi : hic nuptiis dictust dies.
So. Quid igitur obstat, quor non fiant ? Si. Audies.
Ferme in diebus paucis, quibus hæc acta sunt,
Chrysis uicina hæc moritur. So. O factum bene :
Beasti ; ei metui a Chryside. Si. Ibi tum filius
Cum illis, qui amarant Chrysidem, unà aderat frequens :
Curabat una funus : tristis interim,

Non numquam conlacrumabat. Placuit tum id mihi.
Sic cogitabam 'hic paruæ consuetudinis
Causa huius mortem tam fert familiariter:
Quid si ipse amasset? quid mihi hic faciet patri?'
Hæc ego putabam esse omnia humani ingeni
Mansuetique animi officia. Quid multis moror?
Egomet quoque eius causa in funus prodeo,
Nil etiam suspicans mali. So. Hem quid est? Si. Scies.
Ecfertur. Imus. Interea inter mulieres,
Quæ ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adulescentulam,
Forma So. Bona fortasse. Si. Et uoltu, Sosia,
Adeo modesto, adeo uenusto, ut nil supra.
Quæ quom mihi lamentari præter ceteras
Visast, et quia erat forma præter ceteras
Honesta ac liberali, accedo ad pedisequas,
Quæ sit rogo. Sororem esse aiunt Chrysidis.
Percussit ilico animum. Attat hoc illud est,
Hinc illæ lacrumæ, hæc illast misericordia.
So. Quam timeo, quorsum euadas! Si. Funus interim
Procedit. Sequimur: ad sepulcrum uenimus:
In ignem inpositast: fletur. Interea hæc soror,
Quam dixi, ad flammam accessit inprudentius,
Satis cum periclo. Ibi tum exanimatus Pamphilus
Bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum indicat:
Adcurrit: mediam mulierem complectitur:
'Mea Glycerium' inquit 'quid agis? quor te is perditum?'
Tum illa, ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres,
Reiecit se in eum flens quam familiariter.
So. Quid ais? Si. Redeo inde iratus atque ægre ferens:
Nec satis ad obiurgandum causæ. Diceret,
'Quid feci? quid commerui aut peccaui, pater?
Quæ sese in ignem inicere uoluit, prohibui:

Seruaui :' Honesta oratiost. So. Recte putas :
Nam si illum obiurges, uitæ qui auxilium tulit,
Quid facias illi, qui dedit damnum aut malum ?
Si. Venit Chremes postridie ad me clamitans :
Indignum facinus ; comperisse, Pamphilum
Pro uxore habere hanc peregrinam. Ego illud sedulo
Negare factum. Ille instat factum. Denique
Ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui se filiam
Neget daturum. So. Non tu ibi gnatum ? Si. Ne hæc quidem
Satis uehemens causa ad obiurgandum. So. Qui cedo ?
Si. 'Tute ipse his rebus finem præscripsti, pater :
Prope adest, quom alieno more uiuendumst mihi :
Sine nunc meo me uiuere interea modo.'
So. Qui igitur relictus est obiurgandi locus ?
Si. Si propter amorem uxorem nolet ducere,
Ea primum ab illo animaduortenda iniuriast.
Et nunc id operam do, ut per falsas nuptias
Vera obiurgandi causa sit, si deneget :
Simul sceleratus Dauos siquid consili
Habet, ut consumat nunc, quom nil obsint doli :
Quem ego credo manibus pedibus obnixe omnia
Facturum : magis id adeo, mihi ut incommodet,
Quam ut obsequatur gnato. So. Quapropter ? Si. Rogas ?
Mala mens, malus animus. Quem quidem ego si sensero . .
Sed quid opust uerbis ? sin eueniat, quod uolo,
In Pamphilo ut nil sit moræ : restat Chremes,
Qui mi exorandust : et spero confore.
Nunc tuomst officium, has bene ut adsimules nuptias :
Perterrefacias Dauom : obserues filium,
Quid agat, quid cum illo consili captet. So. Sat est :
Curabo : eamus nunc iam intro. Si. I præ, sequar.

ACT I.—Scen. 2.

SIMO. DAVOS.

Si. Non dubiumst, quin uxorem nolit filius :
Ita Davum modo timere sensi, ubi nuptias
Futuras esse audiuit. Sed ipse exit foras.
Da. Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret : et eri semper lenitas
Verebar quorsum euaderet :
Qui postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo,
Numquam quoiquam nostrum uerbum fecit neque id ægre tulit.
Si. At nunc faciet, neque, ut opinor, sine tuo magno malo.
Da. Id uoluit, nos sic nec opinantis duci falso gaudio,
Sperantis iam amoto metu, interea oscitantis opprimi,
Vt ne esset spatium cogitandi ad disturbandas nuptias :
Astute. Si. Carnufex quæ loquitur ? Da. Erus est, neque prouideram.
Si. Daue. Da. Hem, quid est ? Si. Eho dum ad me. Da. Quid hic uolt ? Si. Quid aïs ? Da. Qua de re ? Si. Rogas ?
Meum gnatum rumor est amare. Da. Id populus curat scilicet.
Si. Hocine agis an non ? Da. Ego uero istuc. Si. Sed nunc ea me exquirere,
Iniqui patris est : nam quod antehac fecit, nil ad me attinet.
Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, siui animum ut expleret suom :
Nunc hic dies aliam uitam defert, alios mores postulat.
Dehinc postulo siue æquomst te oro, Daue, ut redeat iam in uiam.
Da. Hoc quid sit ? Si. Omnes, qui amant, grauiter sibi dari uxorem ferunt.

Da. Ita aiunt. Si. Tum siquis magistrum cepit ad eam rem inprobum,
Ipsum animum ægrotum ad deteriorem partem plerumque adplicat.
Da. Non hercle intellego. Si. Non? Hem. Da. Non: Dauos sum, non Œdipus.
Si. Nempe ergo aperte uis, quæ restant me loqui? Da. Sane quidem.
Si. Si sensero hodie quicquam in his te nuptiis
Fallaciæ conari, quo fiant minus,
Aut uelle in ea re ostendi, quam sis callidus,
Verberibus cæsum te in pistrinum, Daue, dedam usque ad necem,
Ea lege atque omine, ut, si te inde exemerim, ego pro te molam.
Quid, hoc intellextin? An non dum etiam ne hoc quidem? Da. Immo callide:
Ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circumitione usus es.
Si. Vbiuis facilius passus sim quam in hac re me deludier.
Da. Bona verba, quæso. Si. Inrides? Nil me fallis. Edico tibi,
Ne temere facias: neque tu haud dices tibi non prædictum. Caue.

ACT. I.—Scen. 3.

Da. Enim uero, Daue, nil locist segnitiæ neque socordiæ,
Quantum intellexi modo senis sententiam de nuptiis:
Quæ si non astu prouidentur, me aut erum pessum dabunt.
Nec quid agam certumst: Pamphilumne adiutem an auscultem seni.

Si illum relinquo, eius uitæ timeo : sin opitulor, huius minas,
Quoi uerba dare difficilest : primum iam de amore hoc comperit :
Me infensus seruat, nequam faciam in nuptiis fallaciam.
Si senserit aut si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit,
Quo iure quaque iniuria præcipitem in pistrinum dabit !
Ad hæc mala hoc mi accedit etiam : hæc Andria,
Si ista uxor siue amicast, grauida e Pamphilost.
Audireque eorumst operæ pretium audaciam :
Nam inceptiost amentium, haud amantium :
Quidquid peperisset, decreuerunt tollere :
Et fingunt quandam inter se nunc fallaciam,
Ciuem Atticam esse hanc. 'Fuit olim *hinc* quidam senex
Mercator : nauem is fregit apud Andrum insulam :
Is obiit mortem. Ibi tum hanc eiectam Chrysidis
Patrem recepisse orbam, paruam.' Fabulæ.
[Mihi quidem hercle non fit ueri simile ; atque ipsis commentum placet.]
Sed Mysis ab ea egreditur. At ego hinc me ad forum,
Vti conueniam Pamphilum, ne pater inprudentem opprimat.

ACT. I.—SCEN. 4.

MYSIS.

Audiui, Archilis, iam dudum : Lesbiam adduci iubes.
Sane pol illa temulentast mulier et temeraria
Nec satis digna, quoi committas primo partu mulierem :
Tamen eam adducam. Inportunitatem spectate aniculæ :
Quia compotrix eius est. Di, date facultatem obsecro
Huic pariundi atque illi in aliis potius peccandi locum.

Sed quid nam Pamphilum exanimatum uideo? Vereor quid siet.
Opperiar, ut sciam numquidnam hæc turba tristitiæ adferat.

ACT. I.—Scen. 5.

PAMPHILVS. MYSIS.

Pa. Hocinest humanum factu aut inceptu? Hocinest officium patris?
My. Quid illud est? Pa. Pro deum fidem, quid est, si hoc non contumeliast?
Vxorem decrerat dare sese mi hodie: nonne oportuit
Præscisse me ante? Nonne prius communicatum oportuit?
My. Miseram me, quod uerbum audio?
Pa. Quid Chremes, qui denegarat se commissurum mihi
Gnatam suam uxorem, id mutauit, quia me inmutatum uidet?
Itane obstinate dat operam, ut me a Glycerio miserum abstrahat?
Quod si fit, pereo funditus.
Adeon hominem esse inuenustum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum!
Pro deum atque hominum fidem!
Nullon ego Chremetis pacto adfinitatem ecfugere potero?
Quot modis contemptus, spretus! facta, transacta omnia. Hem,
Repudiatus repetor: quam obrem? Nisi si id est, quod suspicor:
Aliquid monstri alunt: ea quoniam nemini obtrudi potest,
Itur ad me. My. Oratio hæc me miseram exanimauit metu.
Pa. Nam quid ego dicam de patre? Ah,

Tantamne rem tam neglegenter agere! Præteriens modo
Mi apud forum 'uxor tibi ducendast, Pamphile, hodie inquit, 'para:
Abi domum.' Id mihi uisust dicere 'abi cito ac suspende te.'
Obstupui: censen me uerbum potuisse ullum proloqui?
Aut causam ullam, ineptam saltem falsam iniquam? Obmutui.
Quod si ego resciuissem id prius, quid facerem, siquis me roget:
Aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem. Sed nunc quid primum exequar?
Tot me inpediunt curæ, quæ meum animum diuorse trahunt:
Amor, misericordia huius, nuptiarum sollicitatio,
Tum patris pudor, qui me tam leni passus animost usque adhuc
Quæ meo quomque animo lubitumst facere. Eine ego ut aduorser? Ei mihi.
Incertumst quid agam. My. Misera timeo 'incertum' hoc quorsum accidat.
Sed nunc peropus est, aut hunc cum ipsa aut de illa me aduorsum hunc loqui.
Dum in dubiost animus, paulo momento huc uel illuc inpellitur.
Pa. Quis hic loquitur? Mysis, salue. My. O salue, Pamphile. Pa. Quid agit? My. Rogas?
Laborat e dolore, atque ex hoc misera sollicitast, diem
Quia olim in hunc sunt constitutæ nuptiæ. Tum autem hoc timet,
Ne deseras se. Pa. Hem, egone istuc conari queam?
Egon propter me illam decipi miseram sinam,
Quæ mihi suom animum atque omnem uitam credidit,

Quam ego animo egregie caram pro uxore habuerim ?
Bene et pudice eius doctum atque eductum sinam
Coactum egestate ingenium inmutarier ?
Non faciam. My. Haud uerear, si in te sit solo situm :
Sed ut uim queas ferre. Pa. Adeon me ignauom putas,
Adeon porro ingratum aut inhumanum aut ferum,
Vt neque me consuetudo neque amor neque pudor
Commoueat neque commoneat, ut seruem fidem ?
My. Vnum hoc scio, esse meritam, ut memor esses sui.
Pa. Memor essem ? O Mysis Mysis, etiam nunc mihi
Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis
De Glycerio. Jam ferme moriens me uocat :
Accessi : uos semotæ. Nos soli : incipit
'Mi Pamphile, huius formam atque ætatem uides :
Nec clam te est, quam illi utræque res nunc utiles
Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient.
Quod ego per hanc te dextram oro et genium tuom,
Per tuam fidem perque huius solitudinem
Te obtestor, ne abs te hanc segreges neu deseras.
Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco,
Siue hæc te solum semper fecit maxumi
Seu tibi morigera fuit in rebus omnibus,
Te isti uirum do, amicum, tutorem, patrem :
Bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tuæ mando fidei.'
Hanc mi in manum dat : mors continuo ipsam occupat.
Accepi : acceptam seruabo. My. Ita spero quidem.
Pa. Sed quor tu abis ab illa ? My. Obstetricem arcesso.
Pa. Propera. Atque audin ?
Verbum unum caue de nuptiis, ne ad morbum hoc etiam.
My. Teneo.

ACTVS II.—Scen. I

CHARINVS. BYRRIA. PAMPHILVS.

Ch. Quid aïs, Byrria? Daturne illa Pamphilo hodie nuptum? By. Sic est.
Ch. Qui scis? By. Apud forum modo e Dauo audiui. Ch. *Ei* misero mihi.
Vt animus in spe atque in timore usque antehac attentus fuit,
Ita, postquam adempta spes est, lassus cura confectus stupet.
By. Quæso edepol, Charine, quoniam non potest id fieri quod uis,
Id uelis quod possit. Ch. Nil uolo aliud nisi Philumenam. By. Ah,
Quanto satiust te id dare operam, qui istum amorem ex animo amoueas,
Quam id loqui, quo magis lubido frustra incendatur tua.
Ch. Facile omnes, quom ualemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus.
Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias. By. Age age, ut lubet. Ch. Sed Pamphilum
Video. Omnia experiri certumst prius quam pereo. By. Quid hic agit?
Ch. Ipsum hunc orabo, huic supplicabo, amorem huic narrabo meum:
Credo inpetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodat dies:
Interea fiet aliquid, spero. By. Id 'aliquid' nil est. Ch Byrria,

Quid tibi uidetur? Adeon ad eum? By. Quid ni? Si nil inpetres,
Vt te arbitretur sibi paratum mœchum, si illam duxerit.
Ch. Abin hinc in malam rem cum suspitione istac, scelus?
Pa. Charinum uideo. Salue. Ch. O salue, Pamphile:
Ad te aduenio, spem salutem consilium auxilium expetens.
Pa. Neque pol consili locum habeo neque auxili copiam.
Sed istuc quid namst? Ch. Hodie uxorem ducis? Pa. Aiunt. Ch. Pamphile,
Si id facis, hodie postremum me uides. Pa. Quid ita? Ch. Ei mihi,
Vereor dicere: huic dic quæso, Byrria. By. Ego dicam. Pa. Quid est?
By. Sponsam hic tuam amat. Pa. Ne iste haud mecum sentit. Ehodum dic mihi:
Numquidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit, Charine? Ch. Ah, Pamphile,
Nil. Pa. Quam uellem! Ch. Nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro,
Principio ut ne ducas. Pa. Dabo equidem operam. Ch. Sed si id non potest,
Aut tibi nuptiæ hæc sunt cordi. Pa. Cordi? Ch. saltem aliquot dies
Profer, dum proficiscor aliquo, ne uideam. Pa. Audi nunc iam.
Ego, Charine, neutiquam officium liberi esse hominis puto,
Quom is nil mereat, postulare id gratiæ adponi sibi.
Nuptias ecfugere ego istas malo quam tu apiscier.
Ch. Reddidisti animum. Pa. Nunc siquid potes aut tu aut hic Byrria,
Facite, fingite, invenite, efficite qui detur tibi:
Ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur. Ch. Sat habeo. Pa. Dauom optume

Video, quoius consilio fretus sum. Ch. At tu hercle haud quicquam mihi,
Nisi ea quæ nil opus sunt sciri. Fugin hinc? By. Ego uero ac lubens.

ACT. II.—Scen. 2.

DAVOS. CHARINVS. PAMPHILVS.

Da. Di boni, boni quid porto? Sed ubi inueniam Pamphilum,
Vt metum in quo nunc est adimam atque expleam animum gaudio?
Ch. Lætus est nescio quid. Pa. Nil est: non dum hæc resciuit mala.
Da. Quem ego nunc credo, si iam audierit sibi paratas nuptias,—
Ch. Audin tu illum? Da. Toto me oppido exanimatum quærere.
Sed ubi quæram aut quo nunc primum intendam? Ch. Cessas adloqui?
Da. Habeo. Pa. Daue, ades, resiste. Da. Quis homost, qui me . .? O Pamphile,
Te ipsum quæro. Eugæ Charine: ambo opportune: uos uolo.
Pa. Daue, perii. Da. Quin tu hoc audi. Pa. Interii. Da. Quid timeas scio.
Ch. Mea quidem hercle certe in dubio uitast. Da. Et quid tu, scio.
Pa. Nuptiæ mi. Da. Etsi scio? Pa. Hodie. Da. Obtundis, tam etsi intellego?

Id paues, ne ducas tu illam : tu autem, ut ducas. Ch. Rem tenes.
Pa. Istuc ipsum. Da. Atqui istuc ipsum nil periclist : me uide.
Pa. Obsecro te, quam primum hoc me libera miserum metu. Da. Hem,
Libero ; uxorem tibi non dat iam Chremes. Pa. Qui scis ? Da. Scio.
Tuos pater me modo prendit : ait tibi uxorem dare
Hodie, item alia multa, quæ nunc non est narrandi locus.
Continuo ad te properans percurro ad forum, ut dicam tibi hæc.
Vbi te non inuenio, ibi ascendo in quendam excelsum locum.
Circumspicio ; nusquam. Forte ibi huius uideo Byrriam ;
Rogo : negat uidisse. Mihi molestum. Quid agam cogito.
Redeunti interea ex ipsa re mi incidit suspitio 'hem,
Paululum obsoni : ipsus tristis : de inprouiso nuptiæ :
Non cohærent.' Pa. Quorsum nam istuc ? Da. Ego me continuo ad Chremem.
Quom illo aduenio, solitudo ante ostium : iam id gaudeo.
Ch. Recte dicis. Pa. Perge. Da. Maneo : interea intro ire neminem
Video, exire neminem : matronam nullam in ædibus,
Nil ornati, nil tumulti : accessi : intro aspexi. Pa. Scio :
Magnum signum. Da. Num uidentur conuenire hæc nuptiis ?
Pa. Non opinor, Daue. Da. 'Opinor' narras ? non recte accipis.
Certa res est. Etiam puerum inde abiens conueni Chremi :
Holera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cenam seni.
Ch. Liberatus sum hodie, Daue, tua opera. Da. Ac nullus quidem.

CH. Quid ita? Nempe huic prorsus illam non dat. DA. Ridiculum caput,
Quasi necesse sit, si huic non dat, te illam uxorem ducere;
Nisi uides, nisi senis amicos oras, ambis. CH. Bene mones:
Ibo, etsi hercle sæpe iam me spes hæc frustratast. Vale.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 3.

PAMPHILVS. DAVOS.

PA. Quid igitur sibi uolt pater? Quor simulat? DA. Ego dicam tibi.
Si id suscenseat nunc, quia non det tibi uxorem Chremes,
Prius quam tuom ut sese habeat animum ad nuptias perspexerit:
Ipsus sibi esse iniurius uideatur, neque id iniuria.
Sed si tu negaris ducere, ibi culpam in te transferet:
Tum illæ turbæ fient. PA. Quiduis patiar. DA. Pater est, Pamphile.
Difficilest: tum hæc solast mulier. Dictum ac factum, inuenerit
Aliquam causam, quamobrem eïciat oppido. PA. Eïciat? DA. Cito.
PA. Cedo igitur quid faciam, Daue? DA. Dic te ducturum. PA. Hem. DA. Quid est?
PA. Egon dicam? DA. Quor non? PA. Numquam faciam. DA. Ne nega.
PA. Suadere noli. DA. Ex ea re quid fiat, uide.
PA. Ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar. DA. Non itast.
Nempe hoc sic esse opinor: dicturum patrem
'Ducas uolo hodie uxorem:' tu 'ducam' inquies:

Cedo quid iurgabit tecum ? hic reddes omnia,
Quæ nunc sunt certa ei consilia, incerta ut sient,
Sine omni periclo : nam hoc haud dubiumst, quin Chremes
Tibi non det gnatam. Nec tu ea causa minueris
Hæc quæ facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam.
Patri dic uelle : ut quom uelit, tibi iure irasci non queat.
Nam quod tu speres, propulsabo facile. Uxorem his moribus
* * * * * *
Dabit nemo. Inueniet inopem potius, quam te corrumpi sinat.
Sed si te æquo animo ferre accipiet, neglegentem feceris :
Alia otiosus quæret : interea aliquid acciderit boni.
PA. Itan credis ? DA. Haud dubium id quidemst. PA. Vide quo me inducas. DA. Quin taces ?
PA. Dicam. Puerum autem ne resciscat mihi esse ex illa cautiost :
Nam pollicitus sum suscepturum. DA. O facinus audax. PA. Hanc fidem
Sibi me obsecrauit, qui se sciret non deserturum, ut darem.
DA. Curabitur. Sed pater adest. Caue te esse tristem sentiat.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 4.

SIMO. DAVOS. PAMPHILVS.

SI. Reuiso quid agant aut quid captent consili.
DA. Hic nunc non dubitat, quin te ducturum neges.
Venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco :
Orationem sperat inuenisse se,
Qui differat te : proin tu fac apud te ut sies.

PA. Modo ut possim, Daue. DA. Crede inquam hoc mihi, Pamphile,
Numquam hodie tecum commutaturum patrem
Vnum esse uerbum, si te dices ducere.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 5.

BYRRIA. SIMO. DAVOS. PAMPHILVS.

BY. Erus me relictis rebus iussit Pamphilum
Hodie obseruare, ut quid ageret de nuptiis
Scirem : id propterea nunc hunc uenientem sequor.
Ipsum adeo præsto uideo cum Dauo : hoc agam.
SI. Vtrumque adesse uideo. DA. Hem, serua. SI. Pamphile.
DA. Quasi de inprouiso respice ad eum. PA. Ehem pater.
DA. Probe. SI. Hodie uxorem ducas, ut dixi, uolo.
BY. Nunc nostræ timeo parti, quid hic respondeat.
PA. Neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora. BY. Hem.
DA. Obmutuit. BY. Quid dixit ? SI. Facis ut te decet,
Quom istuc quod postulo inpetro cum gratia.
DA. Sum uerus ? BY. Erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit.
SI. I nunc iam intro, ne in mora, quom opus sit, sies.
PA. Eo. BY. Nullane in re esse quoiquam homini fidem !
Verum illud uerbumst, uolgo quod dici solet,
Omnis sibi malle melius esse quam alteri.
Ego illam uidi : uirginem forma bona
Memini uidere : quo æquior sum Pamphilo,
Si se illam in somnis quam illum amplecti maluit.
Renuntiabo, ut pro hoc malo mihi det malum.

ACT. II.—Scen. 6.

DAVOS. SIMO.

Da. Hic nunc me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam
Portare et ea me hic restitisse gratia.
Si. Quid, Daue, narrat? Da. Æque quicquam nunc quidem.
Si. Nilne? Hem. Da. Nil prorsus. Si. Atqui expectabam quidem.
Da. Præter spem euenit; sentio: hoc male habet uirum.
Si. Potin es mihi uerum dicere? Da. Nil facilius.
Si. Num illi molestæ quidpiam hæc sunt nuptiæ
Huiusce propter consuetudinem hospitæ?
Da. Nil hercle: aut, si adeo, biduist aut tridui
Hæc sollicitudo: nosti? deinde desinet.
Etenim ipsus secum rectâ reputauit uia.
Si. Laudo. Da. Dum licitumst eï dumque ætas tulit,
Amauit: tum id clam: cauit, ne umquam infamiæ
Ea res sibi esset, ut uirum fortem decet:
Nunc uxore opus est: animum ad uxorem adpulit.
Si. Subtristis uisus est esse aliquantulum mihi.
Da. Nil propter hanc rem, sed est quod suscenset tibi.
Si. Quid namst? Da. Puerilest. Si. Quid *id* est? Da. Nil. Si. Quin dic, quid est?
Da. Ait nimium parce facere sumptum. Si. Mene? Da. Te.
'Vix' inquit 'drachmis est obsonatum decem:
Num filio uidetur uxorem dare?
Quem' inquit 'uocabo ad cenam meorum æqualium
Potissumum nunc?' et, quod dicendum hic siet,
Tu quoque per parce nimium. Non laudo. Si. Tace:
Da. Commoui. Si. Ego istæc recte ut fiant uidero.
Quidnam hoc est rei? Quid hic uolt ueterator sibi?
Nam si hic malist quicquam, hem illic est huic rei caput.

ACTVS III.—Scen. I.

MYSIS. SIMO. DAVOS. LESBIA. GLYCERIVM.

My. Ita pol quidem res est, ut *tu* dixti, Lesbia :
Fidelem haud ferme mulieri inuenias uirum.
Si. Ab Andriast ancilla hæc. Da. Quid narras ? Si. Itast.
My. Sed hic Pamphilus—Si. Quid dicit ? My. Firmauit fidem. Si. Hem.
Da. Vtinam aut hic surdus aut hæc muta facta sit.
My. Nam quod peperisset, iussit tolli. Si. O Iuppiter,
Quid ego audio ? Actumst, siquidem hæc uera prædicat.
Le. Bonum ingenium narras adulescentis. My. Optumum.
Sed sequere me intro, ne in mora illi sis. Le. Sequor.
Da. Quod remedium nunc huic malo inueniam ? Si. Quid hoc ?
Adeon est demens ? Ex peregrina ? Iam scio : ah
Vix tandem sensi stolidus. Da. Quid hic sensisse aït ?
Si. Hæc primum adfertur iam mi ab hoc fallacia :
Hanc simulant parere, quo Chremetem absterreant.
Gl. Iuno Lucina, fer opem, serua me, obsecro.
Si. Hui, tam cito ? Ridiculum : postquam ante ostium
Me audiuit stare, adproperat. Non sat commode
Diuisa sunt temporibus tibi, Daue, hæc. Da. Mihin ?
Si. Num inmemores discipuli ? Da. Ego quid narres nescio.
Si. Hic inparatum me si in ueris nuptiis
Adortus esset, quos mihi ludos redderet ?
Nunc huius periclo fit, ego in portu nauigo.

ACT. III.—Scen. 2.

LESBIA. SIMO. DAVOS.

Le. Adhuc, Archilis, quæ adsolent quæque oportet
Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse uideo.
Nunc primum fac istæc lauet: post deinde,
Quod iussi ei dari bibere et quantum inperaui,
Date: mox ego huc reuortor.
Per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo.
Deos quæso ut sit superstes, quandoquidem ipsest ingenio bono,
Quomque huic est ueritus optumæ adulescenti facere iniuriam.
Si. Vel hoc quis non credat, qui te norit, abs te esse ortum? Da. Quid nam id est?
Si. Non inperabat coram, quid facto esset opus puerperæ:
Sed postquam egressast, illis quæ sunt intus clamat de uia.
O Daue, itan contemnor abs te? Aut itane tandem idoneus
Tibi uideor esse, quem tam aperte fallere incipias dolis?
Saltem accurate, ut metui uidear certe, si resciuerim.
Da. Certe hercle nunc hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego. Si. Edixi tibi,
Interminatus sum, ne faceres: num ueritu's? Quid retulit?
Credon tibi hoc nunc, peperisse hanc e Pamphilo?
Da. Teneo quid erret, et quid agam habeo. Si. Quid taces?
Da. Quid credas? Quasi non tibi renuntiata sint hæc sic fore.
Si. Mihin quisquam? Da. Eho an tute intellexti hoc adsimulari? Si. Inrideor.
Da. Renuntiatumst: nam qui tibi istæc incidit suspitio?

SI. Qui? Quia te noram. DA. Quasi tu dicas, factum id consilio meo.
SI. Certe enim scio. DA. Non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim, Simo.
SI. Egon te? DA. Sed siquid tibi narrare occepi, continuo dari
Tibi uerba censes falso: itaque hercle nil iam muttire audeo
SI. Hoc ego scio unum, neminem peperisse hic. DA. Intellexti.
Sed nilo setius mox puerum huc deferent ante ostium.
Id ego iam nunc tibi, ere, renuntio futurum, ut sis sciens,
Ne tu hoc posterius dicas Daui factum consilio aut dolis:
Prorsus a me opinionem hanc tuam esse ego amotam uolo.
SI. Vnde id scis? DA. Audiui et credo: multa concurrunt simul,
Qui coniecturam hanc nunc facio. Iam primum hæc se e Pamphilo
Grauidam dixit esse: inuentumst falsum. Nunc, postquam uidet
Nuptias domi adparari, missast ancilla ilico
Obstetricem arcessitum ad eam, et puerum ut adferret simul
Hoc nisi fit, puerum ut tu uideas, nihil mouentur nuptiæ.
SI. Quid ais? Quom intellexeras
Id consilium capere, quor non dixti extemplo Pamphilo?
DA. Quis igitur eum ab illa abstraxit nisi ego? Nam omnes nos quidem
Scimus, hanc quam misere amarit. Nunc sibi uxorem expetit.
Postremo id mihi da negoti: tu tamen idem has nuptias
Perge facere ita ut facis: et id spero adiuturos deos.
SI. Immo abi intro: ibi me opperire et quod parato opus est para.

Non inpulit me, hæc nunc omnino ut crederem.
Atque haud scio an quæ dixit sint uera omnia,
Sed parui pendo : illud mihi multo maxumumst,
Quod mihi pollicitust ipsus gnatus. Nunc Chremem
Conueniam : orabo gnato uxorem : id si inpetro,
Quid alias malim quam hodie has fieri nuptias?
Nam gnatus quod pollicitust, haud dubiumst mihi,
Si nolit, quin eum merito possim cogere.
Atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obuiam.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 3.

SIMO. CHREMES.

SI. Iubeo Chremetem. CH. O te ipsum quærébam. SI. Et ego te. CH. Optato aduenis.
Aliquot me adierunt, ex te auditum qui aibant, hodie nubere
Meam filiam tuo gnato : id uiso tun an illi insaniant.
SI. Ausculta paucis : et quid te ego uelim et tu quod quæris scies.
CH. Ausculto : loquere quid uelis.
SI. Per te deos oro et nostram amicitiam, Chreme,
Quæ incepta a paruis cum ætate adcreuit simul,
Perque unicam tuam gnatam et gnatum meum,
Quoius tibi potestas summa seruandi datur,
Vt me adiuues in hac re, atque ita uti nuptiæ
Fuerant futuræ, fiant. CH. Ah, ne me obsecra :
Quasi hoc te orando a me inpetrare oporteat.
Alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quom dabam?
Si in remst utrique ut fiant, arcessi iube.
Sed si ex ea re plus malist quam commodi

Vtrique, id oro te in commune ut consulas,
Quasi illa tua sit Pamphilique ego sim pater.
Si. Immo ita uolo itaque postulo ut fiat, Chreme :
Neque postulem abs te, ni ipsa res moneat. Ch. Quid est ?
Si. Iræ sunt inter Glycerium et gnatum. Ch. Audio.
Si. Ita magnæ, ut sperem posse auelli. Ch. Fabulæ.
Si. Profecto sic est. Ch. Sic hercle ut dicam tibi :
Amantium iræ amoris integratiost.
Si. Hem, id te oro ut ante eamus. Dum tempus datur,
Dumque eius lubido occlusast contumeliis,
Prius quam harum scelera et lacrumæ confictæ dolis
Redducunt animum ægrotum ad misericordiam,
Vxorem demus. Spero consuetudine et
Coniugio liberali deuinctum, Chreme,
Dein facile ex illis sese emersurum malis.
Ch. Tibi ita hoc uidetur : at ego non posse arbitror
Neque illum hanc perpetuo habere neque me perpeti.
Si. Qui scis ergo istuc, nisi periclum feceris ?
Ch. At istuc periclum in filia fieri grauest.
Si. Nempe incommoditas denique huc omnis redit,
Si eueniat, quod di prohibeant, discessio.
At si corrigitur, quot commoditates uide :
Principio amico filium restitueris,
Tibi generum firmum et filiæ inuenies uirum.
Ch. Quid istic ? Si ita istuc animum induxti esse utile,
Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier.
Si. Merito te semper maxumi feci, Chreme.
Ch. Sed quid ais ? Si. Quid ? Ch. Qui scis eos nunc discordare inter se ?
Si. Ipsus mihi Dauos, qui intumust eorum consiliis, dixit :
Et is mihi suadet nuptias quantum queam ut maturem.
Num censes faceret, filium nisi sciret eadem hæc uelle ?

Tute adeo iam eius uerba audies. Heus, euocate huc Dauom.
Atque eccum : uideo ipsum foras exire.

ACT. III.—Scen. 4.

DAVOS. SIMO. CHREMES.

Da. Ad te ibam. Si. Quid namst?
Da. Quor uxor non arcessitur? Iam aduesperascit. Si. Audin tu illum?
Ego dudum non nil ueritus sum, Daue, abs te, ne faceres idem,
Quod uolgus seruorum solet, dolis ut me deluderes,
Propterea quod amat filius. Da. Egon istuc facerem? Si. Credidi :
Idque adeo metuens uos celaui, quod nunc dicam. Da. Quid? Si. Scies :
Nam propemodum habeo iam fidem. Da. Tandem cognosti qui siem?
Si. Non fuerant nuptiæ futuræ. Da. Quid? Non? Si. Sed ea gratia
Simulaui, uos ut pertemptarem. Da. Quid ais? Si. Sic res est. Da. Vide :
Numquam istuc quiui ego intellegere. Vah consilium callidum.
Si. Hoc audi : ut hinc te intro ire iussi, opportune hic fit mi obuiam. Da. Hem,
Num-nam periimus? Si. Narro huic, quæ tu dudum narrasti mihi.
Da. Quidnam audio? Si. Gnatam ut det oro, uixque id exoro. Da. Occidi. Si. Hem,

Quid dixisti? DA. Optume inquam factum. SI. Nunc per hunc nullast mora.
CH. Domum modo ibo, ut adparentur dicam, atque huc renuntio.
SI. Nunc te oro, Daue, quoniam solus mi effecisti has nuptias,
DA. Ego uero solus. SI. Gnatum mihi corrigere porro enitere.
DA. Faciam hercle sedulo. SI. Potes nunc, dum animus inritatus est.
DA. Quiescas. SI. Age igitur, ubi nunc est ipsus? DA. Mirum ni domist.
SI. Ibo ad eum atque eadem hæc, tibi quæ dixi, dicam itidem illi. DA. Nullus sum.
Quid causæst, quin hinc in pistrinum recta proficiscar uia?
Nil est preci loci relictum: iam perturbaui omnia:
Erum fefelli: in nuptias conieci erilem filium;
Feci hodie ut fierent, insperante hoc atque inuito Pamphilo.
Hem astutias: quod si quiessem, nil euenisset mali.
Sed eccum uideo ipsum: occidi.
Vtinam mihi esset aliquid hic, quo nunc me præcipitem darem.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 5.

PAMPHILVS. DAVOS.

PA. Vbi illic est scelus, qui me hodie perdidit?.. DA. Perii. PA. Atque hoc confiteor mihi
Jure obtigisse, quandoquidem tam iners, tam nulli consili sum:
Seruon fortunas meas me commisisse futili!

Ego pretium ob stultitiam fero : sed inultum numquam id auferet.

DA. Posthac incolumem sat scio fore me, si deuito hoc malum.

PA. Nam quid ego nunc dicam patri ? Negabon uelle me, modo

Qui sum pollicitus ducere ? Qua *audacia* id facere audeam ?

Nec quid me nunc faciam scio. DA. Nec me quidem, atque id ago sedulo.

Dicam aliquid me inuenturum, ut huic malo aliquam productem moram.

PA. Oh. DA. Visus sum. PA. Ehodum bone uir, quid ais ? Viden me consiliis tuis

Miserum inpeditum esse ? DA. At iam expediam. PA. Expedies ? DA. Certe, Pamphile.

PA. Nempe ut modo. DA. Immo melius spero. PA. Oh, tibi ego ut credam, furcifer ?

Tu rem inpeditam et perditam restituas ? Hem quo fretus sim,

Qui me hodie ex tranquillissuma re coniecisti in nuptias.

An non dixi esse hoc futurum ? DA. Dixti. PA. Quid meritu's ? DA. Crucem.

Sed sine paululum ad me redeam : iam aliquid dispiciam. PA. Ei mihi,

Quom non habeo spatium, ut de te sumam supplicium, ut uolo :

Namque hoc tempus præcauere mihi me, haud te ulcisci sinit.

ACTVS IV.—Scen. I.

CHARINVS. PAMPHILVS. DAVOS.

Ch. Hocine credibile aut memorabile,
Tanta uecordia innata quoiquam ut siet,
Vt malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis
Alterius sua ut comparent commoda ? Ah
Idnest uerum ? Immo id hominumst genus pessumum in
Denegando modo quis pudor paulum adest :
Post ubi tempust promissa iam perfici,
Tum coacti necessario se aperiunt :
Et timent, et tamen res cogit denegare :
Ibi tum eorum inpudentissuma oratiost
'Quis tu es ? Quis mihi es ? Quor meam tibi ?
Heus, proxumus sum egomet mihi.' Attamen 'ubi fides'
Si roges, nil pudet : hic ubi opus est
Non uerentur : illic ubi nil opust, ibi uerentur.
Sed quid agam ? Adeamne ad eum et cum eo iniuriam hanc expostulem ?
Ingeram mala multa ? Atqui aliquis dicat 'nil promoueris' :
Multum : molestus certe ei fuero atque animo morem gessero.
Pa. Charine, et me et te inprudens, nisi quid di respiciunt, perdidi.
Ch. Itane 'inprudens' ? Tandem inuentast causa. Soluisti fidem.
Pa. Quid 'tandem' ? Ch. Etiam nunc me ducere istis dictis postulas ?

Pa. Quid istuc est? Ch. Postquam me amare dixi, complacitast tibi.
Heu me miserum, qui tuom animum ex animo spectaui meo.
Pa. Falsus es. Ch. Non satis tibi esse hoc solidumst uisum gaudium,
Nisi me lactasses amantem et falsa spe produceres.
Habeas. Pa. Habeam? Ah nescis quantis in malis uorser miser,
Quantasque hic consiliis mihi conflauit sollicitudines
Meus carnufex. Ch. Quid istuc tam mirumst, de te si exemplum capit?
Pa. Haud istuc dicas, si cognoris uel me uel amorem meum.
Ch. Scio: cum patre altercasti dudum, et is nunc propterea tibi
Suscenset nec te quiuit hodie cogere illam ut duceres.
Pa. Immo etiam, quo tu minus scis ærumnas meas,
Hæc nuptiæ non adparabantur mihi:
Nec postulabat nunc quisquam uxorem dare.
Ca. Scio: tu coactus tua uoluntate es. Pa. Mane:
Nondum scis. Ch. Scio equidem illam ducturum esse te.
Pa. Quor me enicas? Hoc audi. Numquam destitit
Instare, ut dicerem me ducturum patri:
Suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit.
Ch. Quis homo istuc? Pa. Dauos. Ch. Dauos? Pa. Interturbat. Ch. Quamobrem? Pa. Nescio,
Nisi mihi deos satis scio fuisse iratos, qui ei auscultauerim.
Ch. Factum hoc est, Daue? Da. Factum. Ch. Hem, quid ais, scelus?
At tibi di dignum factis exitium duint.
Eho, dic mihi, si omnes hunc coniectum in nuptias
Inimici uellent, quod nisi consilium hoc darent?
Da. Deceptus sum, at non defetigatus. Ch. Scio.

Da. Hac non successit, alia adgrediemur uia:
Nisi *si* id putas, quia primo processit parum,
Non posse iam ad salutem conuorti hoc malum.
Pa. Immo etiam: nam satis credo, si aduigilaueris,
Ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias.
Da. Ego, Pamphile, hoc tibi pro seruitio debeo,
Conari manibus pedibus noctisque et dies,
Capitis periclum adire, dum prosim tibi:
Tuomst, siquid præter spem euenit, mi ignoscere.
Parum succedit quod ago: at facio sedulo.
Vel melius tute reperi, me missum face.
Pa. Cupio: restitue in quem me accepisti locum.
Da. Faciam. Pa. At iam hoc opus est. Da. St, mane:
Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium.
Pa. Nil ad te. Da. Quæro. Pa. Hem, nuncin demum?
Da. At iam hoc tibi inuentum dabo.

ACT. IV.—Scen. 2.

MYSIS. PAMPHILVS. CHARINVS. DAVOS.

My. Iam ubi ubi erit, inuentum tibi curabo et mecum adductum
Tuom Pamphilum: modo tu, anime mi, noli te macerare.
Pa. Mysis. My. Quis est? ehem Pamphile, optume mihi te offers. Pa. Quid *id* est?
My. Orare iussit, si se ames, era, iam ut ad sese uenias:
Videre ait te cupere. Pa. Vah, perii: hoc malum integrascit.
Sicin me atque illam opera tua nunc miseros sollicitarier.
Nam idcirco arcessor, nuptias quod mi adparari sensit.
Ch. Quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset!

Da. Age, si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga. My. Atque edepol
Ea res est: proptereaque nunc misera in maerorest. Pa. Mysis,
Per omnis tibi adiuro deos, numquam eam me deserturum,
Non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnis homines.
Hanc mi expetiui, contigit: conueniunt mores: ualeant
Qui inter nos discidium uolunt: hanc nisi mors mi adimet nemo.
My. Resipisco. Pa. Non Apollinis magis uerum atque hoc responsumst.
Si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat,
Quo minus hæc fierent nuptiæ, uolo. Sed si id non poterit,
Id faciam, in procliui quod est, per me stetisse ut credat.
Quis uideor? Ch. Miser, æque atque ego. Da. Consilium quæro. Ch. Forti's,
Pa. Scio, quid conere. Da. Hoc ego tibi profecto effectum reddam.
Pa. Iam hoc opus est. Da. Quin iam habeo. Ch. Quid est? Da. Huic, non tibi habeo, ne erres.
Ch. Sat habeo. Pa. Quid facies? Cedo. Da. Dies hic mi ut satis sit uereor
Ad agendum: ne uacuom esse me nunc ad narrandum credas:
Proinde hinc uos amolimini: nam mi inpedimento estis.
Pa. Ego hanc uisam. Da. Quid tu? Quo hinc te agis? Ch. Verum uis dicam? Da. Immo etiam
Narrationis incipit mi initium. Ch. Quid me fiet?
Da. Eho tu inpudens, non satis habes, quod tibi dieculam addo,
Quantum huic promoueo nuptias? Ch. Daue, at tamen. Da. Quid ergo?
Ch. Vt ducam. Da. Ridiculum. Ch. Huc face ad me ut uenias, siquid poteris.

Da. Quid ueniam? Nil habeo. Ch. At tamen siquid.
Da. Age, ueniam. Ch. Siquid,
Domi ero. Da. Tu, Mysis, dum exeo, parumper opperire hic.
My. Quapropter? Da. Ita facto opus est. My. *At*
matura. Da. Iam inquam hic adero.

ACT IV.—Scen. 3.

MYSIS. DAVOS.

My. Nilne esse proprium quoiquam! Di uostram fidem:
Summum bonum esse eræ putaui hunc Pamphilum,
Amicum, amatorem, uirum in quouis loco
Paratum: uerum ex eo nunc misera quem capit
Laborem! Facile hic plus malist quam illic boni.
Sed Dauos exit. Mi homo, quid istuc obsecrost?
Quo portas puerum? Da. Mysis, nunc opus est tua
Mihi ad hanc rem exprompta memoriâ atque astutia.
My. Quidnam incepturu's? Da. Accipe a me hunc ocius
Atque ante nostram ianuam adpone. My. Obsecro,
Humine? Da. Ex ara hinc sume uerbenas tibi
Atque eas substerne. My. Quamobrem id tute non facis?
Da. Quia, si forte opus sit ad erum jurandum mihi
Non adposuisse, ut liquido possim. My. Intellego:
Noua nunc religio *unde* istæc incessit? Cedo.
Da. Moue ocius te, ut quid agam porro intellegas.
Pro Iuppiter. My. Quid est? Da. Sponsæ pater interuenit.
Repudio quod consilium primum intenderam.
My. Nescio quid narres. Da. Ego quoque hinc ab dextera
Venire me adsimulabo: tu ut subseruias
Orationi, ut quomque opus sit, uerbis uide.

MY. Ego quid agas nil intellego : sed siquid est,
Quod mea opera opus sit uobis, aut tu plus uides,
Manebo, nequod uostrum remorer commodum.

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 4.

CHREMES. MYSIS. DAVOS.

CH. Reuortor, postquam quæ opus fuere ad nuptias
Gnatæ paraui, ut iubeam arcessi. Sed quid hoc?
Puer herclest. Mulier, tu ne adposuisti hunc? MY. Vbi illic est?
CH. Non mihi respondes? MY. Nusquam est. Væ miseræ mihi,
Reliquit me homo atque abiit. DA. Di uostram fidem,
Quid turbæst apud forum? Quid illic hominum litigant?
Tum annona carast. Quid dicam aliud, nescio.
MY. Quor tu obsecro hic me solam? DA. Hem, quæ hæc est fabula?
Eho Mysis, puer hic undest? Quisue huc attulit?
MY. Satin sanu's, qui me id rogites? DA. Quem igitur rogem,
Qui hic neminem alium uideam? CH. Miror, unde sit.
DA. Dictura es quod rogo? MY. Au. DA. Concede ad dexteram.
MY. Deliras : non tute ipse? DA. Verbum si mihi
Vnum præter quam quod te rogo faxis caue.
Male dicis? DA. Undest? Dic clare. MY. A nobis. DA. Hahahæ :
Mirum uero, inpudenter mulier si facit
Meretrix. CH. Ab Andriast hæc, quantum intellego.

Da. Adeon uidemur uobis esse idonei,
In quibus sic inludatis ? Ch. Veni in tempore.
Da. Propera adeo puerum tollere hinc ab ianua :
Mane : caue quoquam ex istoc excessis loco.
My. Di te eradicent : ita me miseram territas.
Da. Tibi ego dico an non ? My. Quid uis ? Da. At etiam rogas ?
Cedo, quoium puerum hic adposuisti ? Dic mihi.
My. Tu nescis ? Da. Mitte id quod scio : dic quod rogo.
My. Vostri. Da. Quoius nostri ? My. Pamphili. Ch. Hem. Da. Quid ? Pamphili ?
My. Eho, an non est ? Ch. Recte ego semper fugi has nuptias.
Da. O facinus animaduortendum. My. Quid clamitas ?
Da. Quemne ego heri uidi ad uos adferri uesperi ?
My. O hominem audacem. Da. Verum : uidi Cantharam Suffarcinatam. My. Dis pol habeo gratiam,
Quom in pariundo aliquot adfuerunt liberæ.
Da. Ne illa illum haud nouit, quoius causa hæc incipit :
'Chremes si *ad*positum puerum ante ædis uiderit,
Suam gnatam non dabit :' tanto hercle magis dabit.
Ch. Non hercle faciet. Da. Nunc adeo, ut tu sis sciens,
Nisi puerum tollis, iam ego hunc in mediam uiam
Prouoluam teque ibidem peruoluam in luto.
My. Tu pol homo non es sobrius. Da. Fallacia
Alia aliam trudit. Iam susurrari audio,
Ciuem Atticam esse hanc. Ch. Hem. Da. 'Coactus legibus
Eam uxorem ducet.' My. Au. Obsecro, an non ciuis est ?
Ch. Iocularium in malum insciens pæne incidi.
Da. Quis hic loquitur ? O Chremes, per tempus aduenis :
Ausculta. Ch. Audiui iam omnia. Da. Anne hæc tu omnia ?

CH. Audiui, inquam, a principio. DA. Audistin, obsecro? Hem
Scelera, hanc iam oportet in cruciatum hinc abripi.
Hic est ille: non te credas Dauom ludere.
MY. Me miseram: nil pol falsi dixi, mi senex.
CH. Noui omnem rem. Est Simo intus? DA. Est. MY. Ne me attigas,
Sceleste. Si pol Glycerio non omnia hæc . .
DA. Eho inepta, nescis quid sit actum? MY. Qui sciam?
DA. Hic socer est. Alio pacto haud poterat fieri,
Vt sciret hæc quæ uoluimus. MY. Prædiceres.
DA. Paulum interesse censes, ex animo omnia,
Vt fert natura, facias an de industria?

ACT. IV.—SCEN. 5.

CRITO. MYSIS. DAVOS.

CR. In hac habitasse platea dictumst Chrysidem,
Quæ sese inhoneste optauit parere hic ditias
Potius quam in patria honeste pauper uiueret:
Eius morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona.
Sed quos perconter uideo. Saluete. MY. Obsecro,
Quem uideo? Estne hic Crito sobrinus Chrysidis?
Is est. CR. O Mysis, salue. MY. Saluos sis, Crito.
CR. Itan Chrysis? Hem. MY. Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit.
CR. Quid uos? Quo pacto hic? Satine recte? MY. Nosne? Sic
Vt quimus, aiunt, quando ut uolumus non licet.
CR. Quid Glycerium? Iam hic suos parentis repperit?

MY. Vtinam. CR. An nondum etiam? Haud auspicato huc me attuli:
Nam pol, si id scissem, numquam huc tetulissem pedem:
Semper enim dictast esse hæc atque habitast soror:
Quæ illius fuerunt, possidet: nunc me hospitem
Litis sequi, quam id mihi sit facile atque utile,
Aliorum exempla commonent: simul arbitror,
Iam aliquem esse amicum et defensorem ei: nam fere
Grandiuscula iam profectast illinc. Clamitent
Me sycophantam, hereditatem persequi
Mendicum: tum ipsam despoliare non lubet.
MY. O optume hospes, pol Crito antiquom obtines.
CR. Duc me ad eam, quando huc ueni, ut uideam. MY. Maxume.
DA. Sequar hos: me nolo in tempore hoc uideat senex.

ACTVS V.—Scen. I.

CHREMES. SIMO.

Ch. Satis iam satis, Simo, spectata erga te amicitiast mea :
Satis pericli incepi adire : orandi iam finem face.
Dum studeo obsequi tibi, pæne inlusi uitam filiæ.
Si. Immo enim nunc quom maxume abs te postulo atque oro, Chreme,
Vt beneficium uerbis initum dudum nunc re comprobes.
Ch. Vide quam iniquos sis præ studio : dum id efficias quod cupis,
Neque modum benignitatis neque quid me ores cogitas :
Nam si cogites, remittas iam me onerare iniuriis.
Si. Quibus ? Ch. At rogitas ? Perpulisti me, ut homini adulescentulo
In alio occupato amore, abhorrenti ab re uxoria,
Filiam darem in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias,
Eius labore atque eius dolore gnato ut medicarer tuo :
Inpetrasti : incepi, dum res tetulit. Nunc non fert : feras.
Illam hinc ciuem esse aiunt : puer est natus : nos missos face.
Si. Per ego te deos oro, ut ne illis animum inducas credere,
Quibus id maxume utilest, illum esse quam deterrumum.
Nuptiarum gratia hæc sunt facta atque incepta omnia.
Vbi ea causa, quamobrem hæc faciunt, erit adempta his, desinent.

CH. Erras: cum Dauo egomet uidi iurgantem ancillam. SI. Scio.
CH. Vero uoltu, quom ibi me adesse neuter tum præsenserat.
SI. Credo, et id facturas Dauos dudum prædixit mihi:
Et nescio qui tibi sum oblitus hodie, ac uolui, dicere.

ACT. V.—SCEN. 2.

DAVOS. CHREMES. SIMO. DROMO.

DA. Animo nunc iam otioso esse inpero. CH. E*n* Dauom tibi.
SI. Vnde egreditur? DA. Meo præsidio atque hospitis. SI. Quid illud malist?
DA. Ego commodiorem hominem aduentum tempus non uidi. SI. Scelus,
Quemnam hic laudat? DA. Omnis res est iam in uado. SI. Cesso adloqui?
DA. Erus est: quid agam? SI. O salue, bone uir. DA. Ehem Simo, O noster Chreme,
Omnia adparata iam sunt intus. SI. Curasti probe.
DA. Vbi uoles, arcesse. SI. Bene sane: id enim uero hinc nunc abest.
Etiam tu hoc respondes, quid istic tibi negotist? DA. Mihin? SI. Ita.
DA. Mihin? SI. Tibi ergo. DA. Modo intro iui. SI. Quasi ego quam dudum rogem.
DA. Cum tuo gnato una. SI. Anne est intus Pamphilus? Crucior miser.
Eho, non tu dixti esse inter eos inimicitias, carnufex?

DA. Sunt. SI. Quor igitur hic est? CH. Quid illum censes? Cum illa litigat.
DA. Immo uero indignum, Chreme, iam facinus faxo ex me audias.
Nescio qui senex modo uenit: ellum, confidens, catus:
Quom faciem uideas, uidetur esse quantiuis preti:
Tristis seueritas inest in uoltu atque in uerbis fides.
SI. Quidnam adportas? DA. Nil equidem, nisi quod illum audiui dicere.
SI. Quid ait tandem? DA. Glycerium se scire ciuem esse Atticam. SI. Hem,
Dromo, Dromo. DA. Quid est? SI. Dromo. DA. Audi. SI. Verbum si addideris . . Dromo.
DA. Audi obsecro. DR. Quid uis? SI. Sublimen intro hunc rape, quantum potes.
DR. Quem? SI. Dauom. DA. Quamobrem? SI. Quia lubet. Rape inquam. DA. Quid feci? SI. Rape.
DA. Si quicquam inuenies me mentitum, occidito. SI. Nil audio:
Ego iam te commotum reddam. DA. Tamen etsi hoc uerumst? SI. Tamen.
Cura adseruandum uinctum, atque audin? Quadrupedem constringito.
Age nunc iam: ego pol hodie, si uiuo, tibi
Ostendam, erum quid sit pericli fallere,
Et illi patrem. CH. Ah ne saeui tanto opere. SI. O Chreme,
Pietatem gnati! Nonne te miseret mei?
Tantum laborem capere ob talem filium?
Age Pamphile, exi Pamphile: ecquid te pudet?

ACT. V.—Scen. 3.

PAMPHILVS. SIMO. CHREMES.

Pa. Quis me uolt? Perii, pater est. Si. Quid ais, omnium . . ? Ch. Ah,
Rem potius ipsam dic, ac mitte male loqui.
Si. Quasi quicquam in hunc iam grauius dici possiet.
Ain tandem, ciuis Glyceriumst? Pa. Ita prædicant.
Si. 'Ita prædicant?' O ingentem confidentiam!
Num cogitat quid dicat? Num facti piget?
Vide num eius color pudoris signum usquam indicat.
Adeo inpotenti esse animo, ut præter ciuium
Morem atque legem et sui uoluntatem patris
Tamen hanc habere studeat cum summo probro!
Pa. Me miserum! Si. Hem, modone id demum sensti, Pamphile?
Olim istuc, olim, quom ita animum induxti tuom,
Quod cuperes aliquo pacto efficiundum tibi:
Eodem die istuc uerbum uere in te accidit.
Sed quid ego? Quor me excrucio? Quor me macero?
Quor meam senectutem huius sollicito amentia?
An ut pro huius peccatis ego supplicium sufferam?
Immo habeat, ualeat, uiuat cum illa. Pa. Mi pater.
Si. Quid 'mi pater?' Quasi tu huius indigeas patris.
Domus, uxor, liberi inuenti inuito patre.
Adducti qui illam ciuem hinc dicant: uiceris.
Pa. Pater, licetne pauca? Si. Quid dices mihi?
Ch. Tamen, Simo, audi. Si. Ego audiam? Quid audiam
Chreme? Ch. At tandem dicat sine. Si. Age dicat; sino.
Pa. Ego me amare hanc fateor: si id peccarest, fateor id quoque.

Tibi, pater, me dedo. Quiduis oneris inpone, inpera.
Vis me uxorem ducere? Hanc amittere? Ut potero, feram.
Hoc modo te obsecro, ut ne credas à me adlegatum hunc senem:
Sine me expurgem atque illum huc coram adducam. Si. Adducas! Pa. Sine, pater.
Ch. Aequom postulat: da ueniam. Pa. Sine te hoc exorem. Si. Sino.
Quiduis cupio, dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Chreme.
Ch. Pro peccato magno paulum supplici satis est patri.

ACT. V.—Scen. 4.

CRITO. CHREMES. SIMO. PAMPHILVS.

Cri ~~Ch.~~ Mitte orare. Una harum quæuis causa me ut faciam monet,
Vel tu uel quod uerumst uel quod ipsi cupio Glycerio.
Ch. Andrium ego Critonem uideo? Certe is est. Cr. Saluos sis, Chreme.
Ch. Quid tu Athenas insolens? Cr. Euenit. Sed hicinest Simo?
Ch. Hic. Si. Men quæris? Eho tu, Glycerium hinc ciuem esse ais?
Cr. Tu negas? Si. Itane huc paratus aduenis? Cr. Qua de re? Si. Rogas?
Tune impune hæc facias? Tune hic homines adulescentulos
Inperitos rerum, eductos libere, in fraudem inlicis?
Sollicitando et pollicitando eorum animos lactas? Cr. Sanun es?
Si. Ac meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas?

PA. Perii, metuo ut substet hospes. CH. Si, Simo, hunc noris satis,
Non ita arbitrere : bonus est hic uir. SI. Hic uir sit bonus ?
Itane attemperate uenit, hodie in ipsis nuptiis
Vt ueniret, antehac numquam ? Est uero huic credundum, Chreme.
PA. Ni metuam patrem, habeo pro illa re illum quod moneam probe.
SI. Sycophanta. CR. Hem. CH. Sic, Crito, est hic : mitte. CR. Videat qui siet.
Si mihi pergit quæ uolt dicere, ea quæ non uolt audiet.
Ego istæc moueo aut curo ? Non tu tuom malum æquo animo feres ?
Nam ego quæ dico uera an falsa audierim, iam sciri potest.
Atticus quidam olim naui fracta ad Andrum eiectus est
Et istæc una parua uirgo. Tum ille egens forte adplicat
Primum ad Chrysidis patrem se. SI. Fabulam inceptat. CH. Sine.
CR. Itane uero obturbat ? CH. Perge tu. CR. Is mihi cognatus fuit,
Qui eum recepit. Ibi ego audiui ex illo sese esse Atticum.
Is ibi mortuost. CH. Eius nomen ? CR. Nomen tam cito ? PA. Phania.
CH. Hem, perii. CR. Verum hercle opinor fuisse Phaniam : hoc certo scio,
Rhamnusium se aiebat esse. CH. O Iuppiter. CR. Eadem hæc, Chreme,
Multi alii in Andro audiuere. CH. Vtinam id sit, quod spero. Eho, dic mihi,
Quid eam tum ? Suamne esse aibat ? CR. Non. CH. Quoiam igitur ? CR. Fratris filiam.

CH. Certe meast. CR. Quid ais? SI. Quid tu ais? PA. Arrige auris, Pamphile.
SI. Qui credis? CH. Phania illic frater meus fuit. SI. Noram et scio.
CH. Is bellum hinc fugiens meque in Asiam persequens proficiscitur:
Tum illam relinquere hic est ueritus. Post illa nunc primum audio
Quid illo sit factum. PA. Vix sum apud me: ita animus commotust metu,
Spe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto tam repentino bono.
SI. Ne istam multimodis tuam inueniri gaudeo. PA. Credo, pater.
CH. At mi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet. PA. Dignus es
Cum tua religione, odium .. nodum in scirpo quæris. CR. Quid istuc est?
CH. Nomen non conuenit. CR. Fuit hercle huic aliud paruæ. CH. Quod, Crito?
Numquid meministi? CR. Id quæro. PA. Egon huius memoriam patiar meæ
Voluptati obstare, quom ego possim in hac re medicari mihi?
Non patiar. Heus, Chreme, quod quæris, Pasibulast. CH. Ipsast. CR. East.
PA. Ex ipsa miliens audiui. SI. Omnis nos gaudere hoc, Chreme,
Te credo credere. CH. Ita me di ament, credo. PA. Quid restat, pater?
SI. Iam dudum res redduxit me ipsa in gratiam. PA. O lepidum patrem!
De uxore, ita ut possedi, nil mutat Chremes? CH. Causa optumast:

Nisi quid pater ait aliud. PA. Nempe. SI. Id scilicet. CH. Dos, Pamphile, est
Decem talenta. PA. Accipio. CH. Propero ad filiam. Eho mecum, Crito:
Nam illam me credo haud nosse. SI. Quor non illam huc transferri iubes?
PA. Recte admones: Dauo ego istuc dedam iam negoti. SI. Non potest.
PA. Qui? SI. Quia habet aliud magis ex sese et maius. PA. Quidnam? SI. Vinctus est.
PA. Pater, non recte uinctust. SI. Haud ita iussi. PA. Iube solui obsecro.
SI. Age fiat. PA. At matura. SI. Eo intro. PA. O faustum et felicem diem!

ACT. V.—SCEN. 5.

CHARINVS. PAMPHILVS.

CH. Prouiso quid agat Pamphilus: atque eccum. PA. Aliquis me forsan putet
Non putare hoc uerum: at mihi nunc sic esse hoc uerum lubet.
Ego deorum uitam propterea sempiternam esse arbitror,
Quod uoluptates eorum propriæ sunt: nam mi inmortalitas
Partast, si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit.
Sed quem ego mihi potissumum optem, quoi nunc hæc narrem, dari?
CH. Quid illud gaudist? PA. Dauom uideo. Nemost, quem malim omnium:
Nam hunc scio mea solide solum gauisurum gaudia.

ACT. V.—Scen. 6.

DAVOS. PAMPHILVS. CHARINVS.

Da. Pamphilus ubinam hic est ? Pa. Daue. Da. Quis homost ? Pa. Ego sum. Da. O Pamphile.
Pa. Nescis quid mi obtigerit. Da. Certe : sed quid mi obtigerit scio.
Pa. Et quidem ego. Da. More hominum euenit, ut quod sim nanctus mali
Prius rescisceres tu, quam ego illud quod tibi euenit boni.
Pa. Mea Glycerium suos parentis repperit. Da. Factum bene. Ch. Hem.
Pa. Pater amicus summus nobis. Da. Quis ? Pa. Chremes. Da. Narras probe.
Pa. Nec mora ullast, quin iam uxorem ducam. Ch. Num ille somniat
Ea quæ uigilans uoluit ? Pa. Tum de puero, Daue . . Da. Ah desine.
Solus est quem diligant di. Ch. Saluos sum, si hæc uera sunt.
Conloquar. Pa. Quis homost ? Charine, in tempore ipso mi aduenis.
Ch. Bene factum. Pa. Audisti ? Ch. Omnia. Age, me in tuis secundis respice.
Tuos est nunc Chremes : facturum quæ uoles scio esse omnia.
Pa. Memini : atque adeo longumst nos illum expectare dum exeat,
Sequere hac me intus ad Glycerium nunc—Tu, Daue, abi domum,
Propera, arcesse hinc qui auferant eam. Quid stas ? Quid cessas ? Da. Eo.
Ne expectetis dum exeant huc : intus despondebitur :
Intus transigetur, siquid est quod restet. Cantor. Plaudite.

PUBLII TERENTII AFRI ANDRIA.

PROLOGUS.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Animum . . . appulit,* "gave his mind to writing." The like phrase is used below (II. vi. 15), "animum ad uxorem appulit." The use of appellere with navem, which we note in Virg. Æn. iii., 715, &c., is secondary, and not, as Donatus would conclude, primary. See Smith's Dictionary and Parry on this passage.

3. *Populo . . . fabulas.* "That the plays which he had made (or wrought) should please the people." Observe here the attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative. A case of it occurs at v. 26. See also Virg. Æn. i. 574, "urbem quam statuo vestra est." Cæsar i. 12, "Quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ calamitatem . . . intulerat, ea princeps," &c. Compare Wordsworth's Latin Gram., p. 132, sec. 137, and Madvig., sec. 319, obs.—*Fecisset.* This verb is properly used, as Donatus observes of the play-*wright's* art, Poeta being derived from *ποιεῖν*, and Drama from *δράω*. Spenser uses the verb to *make* in this sense.

5—7. Construe "For he wastes his time in composing prologues, while he narrates not the plot, but replies to the slanders of a spiteful poet who is out of date." This was Lavinius, of whom see observations in the preface. For this use of "abutor" with accusative instead of ablative, see Plaut. Bacchid. II. iii., 126, Trin. III. ii. 56, and compare the same use of "utor" in Plaut. Pœnul. V. ii. 128, "Profecto uteris, ut voles, operam meam."—The force of "qui" in v. 6 seems to be "quum is," expressing the reason of the leading proposition. See Madv. Gr. sec. 366; Ter. Eun. IV. vii. 32. This "vetus poeta" is the same whom, in the Prol. to Eunuch. 15, Terence supposes to say "Defunctus nunc sum." Vetus is used in a bad sense as "veternosus."

8. *Quam rem . . . animum advortite,* "Now, pray you, note with what they find fault." Animum advorto is here taken as if it were the verb which is compounded of animum and adverto, which governs naturally an accusative. Curious instances of a similar case, where a substantive is governed not by the verb we should expect, but by the words which are its equivalent, occur in Cicero's Divinatio. XIII. "Quum illius temporis mihi venit in mentem," which is i. q. "quum illud tempus animadverto." Verres, Act ii. lib. i. 18.

9. *Menander . . . Andriam et Perinthiam.* From Terence having compounded his Andria of these two plays, he is called by C. Cæsar 'Dimidiatus Menander" (respecting the meaning of which word Dimidiatus, and its difference from Dimidius, see Hildyard s Plaut.

Menæch. 80). In confirmation of v. 10, Donatus states that the first scene of Menander's Perinthian is almost verbatim that of his Andria. Terence in this and the following lines vindicates his right of availing himself of whatever suits his play in the two Greek ones above-mentioned.

12. *Non ita dissimili* &c., "not very unlike." For this peculiar use of "non ita" see Hor. Sat. II. vi. 1, "Modus agri non ita magnus;" Livy iv. 12, "Haud ita multum frumenti." Parry ably shows that the metre of this verse will stand if we pronounce *argumento* as a trisyllable, justifying the elision of a long vowel by "pulmentum, quæstor, serment," for "pulpamentum, quæsitor, sacrament."

14. *Quæ convenere in Andriam ex Perinthia.* Bentley would add "hic" at the end of this verse, needlessly. Understand poeta from v. 1.

15. *in eo disputant.* According to Gronovius, in his Excerpta Terentiana, "disputare in aliquâ re," is i. q. "sermonibus aliquam rem jactare et infamare," to carp and cavil at anything. Translate, "They carpingly maintain this, that plays ought not to be blended." For *contamino* in the same sense, see Ter. Heaut. Pr. 17; Eunuch. III. v. 4. Contamino (th. tango) is not necessarily used in a bad sense.

17. *næ intelligendo.* This næ, often written ne in MSS., is = to nimis, multum, &c., according to Donatus. Bentley supposed an interrogation at the close of the line, and explained "faciunt ne" to mean "Don't they bring about?" But this is very unsatisfactory. Ruhnken quotes a line of Menander:

φρονεῖν ματαῖον ἐστὶ καὶ οὐδὲν φρονεῖν.

Translate the two next verses, "For in accusing him, they accuse our author's models, Nævius," &c. And for this sense of *auctores*, see Hor. Sat. I. iv. 122. Ritschel, in an essay, De Ætate Plauti, the gist of which is analysed in Smith's Dict. of G. and R. B. III. 407, B., shows that the chronological order of names here given is right. Plautus was somewhat older than Ennius, and Nævius than Plautus.

24. *Favete*, "keep silence," εὐφημεῖτε. Compare Hor. Od. III. i. 2, "Favete linguis," and Virg. Æn. v. 71, "Ore favete omnes." "Adeste æquo animo," is "be candid umpires," the duty of whom was "rem cognoscere," to take cognisance of the matter, with a view, "ut pernoscatis," to arrive at a sound decision. Parry rightly shows that *reliquum* is the adjective (and not the adverb as τὸ λοιπὸν, or the genitive plural for reliquarum, as commentators had dreamed) by quoting Eunuch II. ii. 9, "Ut spes nulla reliqua in te esset tibi."

26. With "de integro" compare the Greek use of ἐξ ὑστέρης; ἐκ νέης, in like sense in Herodotus.—*exigendæ*, "to be hissed off."—*prius* . . . sc. "quam spectentur." Compare Hecyr. Prol. Alt. 5, "Partim sum earum exactus, partim vix steti." So is used also "explodo."

ACTUS I.—Sc. I.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

In scene I. Simo confides to Sosia, his freedman, the manner of life of his son Pamphilus, his own scheme of ascertaining his son's intentions by urging on mock nuptials, and his need of Sosia's aid in this scheme.

1. *Istæc,* "obsonia" probably is understood. At the word *abite,* the servants quit the stage, leaving Simo. 2. *Adesdum,* "hark you," "attend now." Gronovius says of this particle that it usually implies some little petulance of language, and, as here, command. Compare Plaut. Menæch. 88, "agedum." Aulularia, 600 "Agedum, excutedum pallium." —*Paucis te volo,* understand "verbis conloqui." The ellipse of "verbis" is very common, e. g. Virg. Æn. iii. 337, iv. 337, "Pro re pauca loquar;" Lucret. ii. 142, "Cognoscere paucis."—*Dictum puta,* "account them said;" it's no doubt, that these viands be well dressed.

5. *istac arte,* "that boasted skill of yours." Parry points out here the constant use of iste in Terence as the demonstrative of the second person. Iste is of course made up of "is" and "tu."

7. *Expecto quid velis,* "I eagerly wait your commands."

9. *Justa et clemens servitus,* "a moderate and easy bondage." Gronovius explains *justus* to mean facilis, levis, humanus, the opposite of injustus, h. e. durus, as in Virg. Ecl. iii. 33, Injusta noverca. Georg. iii. 346, Injusto sub fasce. *Clemens* seems here to be in the same sense as in Adelph. I. i. 17, Hanc clementem vitam urbanam, "easy," which Cicero de Offic. i. 69, calls "vita lenior."

10. So Menander, ἐγώ σε δοῦλον ὄντ' ἔθηκ' ἐλεύθερον. In illustration of "e servo," "after being a slave," Ruhnken quotes Virg. Æn. x. 221, Nymphasque e navibus esse. Parry adds, Hor. Sat. II. v. 55, Scriba ex quinqueviro. Goveanus, a French jurist, whose various works, published in folio, 1766, include an annotated Terence, remarks on *mihi* here, Patronis etiam in libertos juris erat nonnihil. In the next verse *liberalitèr* = in a manner worthy a freeman. Compare Eun. III. ii. 20, Quàm liberali facie. Adelphi V. v. 5 (indicated by Parry), Servum haud illiberalem.

13. *Haud muto factum.* Bentley suggested, Si. *Haut muto.* So, *Factum gaudeo.* But this is unnecessary and strained, though "muto" may be used absolutely. Construe, "I'm not sorry for having done so."

15. Read "Et gratum id fuisse," with Ritschel (Prol. Plaut. 118), who, on metrical grounds, corrects also v. 16, Sed hoc molestum'st, by the omission of mihi.—*Adversum te,* "to you," "in your eyes."

16. With the proverb *commemoratio . . . benefici,* Lindenbrog compares Demosth. De Coronâ, 81, Cic. de Amicitiâ, 19, Sallust, Jugurth. B. in the address of Micipsa. Colman quotes a beautiful passage from Massinger's Duke of Milan, act i. scene 3. Bentley's emendation, *immemori,* is needless, *benefici* being the genitive governed by the adjective.

20. *Quas credis esse has,* seems to be a case of the attraction of the antecedent to the case of the relative. In v. 21, Quor is the old form of cur, as quoi of cui; cf. Catull. i. 1.

24. *excessit ex ephebis* (cf. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων), "he had attained to man's estate." A similar expression occurs in Plaut. Mercator, I. i. 40, "Principio atque ex ephebis ætate exii." The Romans expressed the same change by togam puram sumere (as Phædrus), and togam virilem sumere (Cicero ad Att. vi. 1, and, in fact, passim). A youth was *ephebus* at Athens, and in the militia, from eighteen to twenty years of age. In v. 25. *liberius* . . . *potestas* stands very well without *ac* being prefixed, as Bentley proposed. Construe, "Now, after he reached the age of manhood, he had the means of living somewhat freely."

26. *scire,* "understand."—*noscere,* "become acquainted with."—*plerique omnes,* "almost all." Compare Phorm. I. iii. 20; Cæsar, B. G. ii. 30, Plerumque omnibus Gallis; v. 57, Equites plerumque omnes.

30. *Canes ad venandum*: a periphrasis for "canes venatici," according to Gronovius, who illustrates this by Virg. Æn. x. 253, Bijugique ad fræna leones, i. e., frænati; ix. 648, Ad limina custos, h. e. janitor. Before *ad philosophos* we must supply "animum adjungant."

34. *apprimè,* h. e. ad prima (εἰς τὰ πρῶτα, Gr.), which occurs in Virg. Georg. ii. 134. Apprimè is found in Plaut. Cistell. I. ii. 6.—"Ne quid nimis." Rien de trop. μηδὲν ἄγαν: Pittacus.

36. *Iis sese dedere,* "To be ready to follow them, and do as they do." So Cooper's Thesaurus. Compare Ter. Eun. V. vii. 1, Quid inceptas, Thraso? Th. Egone? Ut Thaidi me dedam et faciam quod jubeat. Heaut. IV. iii. 3, Dedo patri me nunc jam, ut frugalior sim. Cum quibus erat cunque. Tmesis. Cf. Horace, Od. I. vii. 25, and Terence passim.

41. *Obsequium* . . . *parit.* This proverb is quoted by Cicero de Amicit., as "Quod in Andriâ familiaris meus Terentius dixit; Obsequium," &c. He seems to define it as "peccatis indulgentia."

43. *Huc viciniæ.* Genitive after adverb of place. See Wordsworth's Grammar, sect. 166; Madv. L. G. sect. 284, obs. 9. Plaut. Bacchid. II. ii. 25, Proximæ viciniæ habitat. Terent. Phorm. I. ii. 45, Hic viciniæ. In the next line, *cognatorum negligentiâ* refers to the Attic law that the nearest of kin who was wealthy, should marry or portion a distressed relative. See Phorm. I. ii. 75.

46. *Vereor ne* (i. e. ut non), "I fear that." Vereor ut (i. e. ne non), I fear that not.—*Duriter,* "strictly," as in Adelphi, I. i. 20.—*Victum quæritans,* "striving for a bare maintenance." Cooper (Thesaur.) translates, "getting her living painfully with spinning and carding." For the phrase, see Virg. Æn. viii. 408; and for the literal meaning of victus, Virg. Æn. iii. 649, Victum infelicem baccas lapidosaque corna Dant rami. *Quærito,* like agito and noscito, is a frequentative verb, formed as from a verb of the first conjugation.

50. *Unus et item alter,* said indefinitely. Cf. Hor. Ep. II. i. 74, Versus paulo concinnior unus et alter. In 52, *accepit conditionem* = "she came to terms with them." *Conditio* was a vox solennis in the case of marriage compacts, as in Plaut. Aulul. II. ii. 59, Tu conditionem hanc accipe, and also, as here, de rebus meretriciis. So in Plaut. Mil. G., Conditio sane luculenta. *Quæstum,* sc. corporis. Plaut. Pænul. V. iii. 21, Facerentque indignum genere quæstum corpore.

55. *Certe captus est: habet,* "Sure he's caught: he has it," i. e. the blow: a metaphor from the amphitheatre and gladiatorial contests. The Retiarius strove with a net to entangle the Mirmillo, his adversary,

and when he succeeded, the audience cried "captus est: habet" (vulnus, sc.). Gronovius quotes Senec. Her. Æs. IV. i. 1437, Habet, peractum est, quas petis pœnas dedit. Donatus quotes Virg. Æn. xii. 296, Hoc habet: hæc melior magnis data victima divis.

58. *Sodes* = si audes, "if you please." Hildyard on Plaut. Menæchm. 445 (glossary), shows that "audere" is used for "velle," by Hor. Sat. II. i. 10; Ep. I. ii. 40, Sapere aude. Plaut. Pseudol. 76, &c., Nilne adjuvare me audes. There is no need to take "audes" for "audies," therefore.

61. *Symbolam dedit,* "he paid his shot." Symbola (Gr. ἔρανος) was each guest's quota towards paying for a club-feast. In Eun. III. iv. 2, "de symbolis esse," is equivalent to, "to sup in common, or to club for supper." Compare the use of "asymbolus" in Phorm. II. ii. 25; Plaut. in Stich. III. i. 28, Eo condixi, in symbolam ad cænam. Curcul. IV. i. 13, Symbolarum collatores, i.e., "getters up of feasts;" frequentes compotores. In ver. 64, nihil-quicquam (where quicquam is redundant) is like the phrase in Hecyr. III. iii. 40. Parry quotes Eun. II. i. 21, Nemo—quisquam. In Livy iii. 12, we find, Neminem unum. Ruhnken shows on the word "spectatum," from Serv. Æn. viii. 151, that it is a metaphor from metal, tested by fire; cf. Ov. Trist. I. v. 25; and Parry quotes Theognis, 417, ἐς βάσανον δ' ἐλθὼν παρατρίβομαι ὥστε μολύβδῳ χρυσός; to which idea he refers also the word "conflictatur," in v. 66, "comes in collision." *Conflicto* is used in the active form. Phorm. III. ii. 20.

67. "And whose heart is still undisturbed thereby, you may be sure that he is fully able to regulate his own life." *Suæ* and *scias* are monosyllables.

70. *Dicere . . . laudare.* Historic infinitives. Cf. Wordsw. Lat. Gr. p. 165, ad fin. sect. 157. For the personal *mei* implied in the possessive *meas,* as antecedent to qui: see ibid, sect. 137, p. 131.

73. *Ultro* = præter spem, "beyond our hopes." The word differs from sponte (which = without compulsion) in this notion, which it contains, of progression.

75. *despondi,* "I contracted him." *Spondet* puellæ pater: *despondet* adolescentis. But this is not an invariable rule. Varro derives the word from "de sponte;" because he who gives his daughter in marriage, "finem statuit suæ spontis."—*Dictus est dies,* "This day was fixed for the nuptials." Gronovius illustrates the phrase by Eun. III. iv. 3, Locus, tempus, constitutum est. Præteriit tempus; quo in loco dictum est, parati nihil est. Cæs. B. G. i. 42, Dies colloquio dictus est: and ibid, v. 27. *Quor* = cur.

77. *Forme,* Charisius, Bentley and others, "fere." In 79, *Beasti* is, "You have overjoyed me." μακάριον με πεποίηκας.—*Ei metui a Chryside,* "I had fears for him on the score of Chrysis." Parry omits *ei,* but Donatus read it, and Priscian's authority was in its favour.—*Ibi tum* = "there (i. e. at the house of Chrysis) at that time."

82. *conlacrumabat.* The force of *con* must be given, "would sometimes weep *with them.*" In the next verse, *consuetudinis* = intimacy, social intercourse.—*familiariter,* th. familia. Translate "takes her death so much to heart: so home." We say that a blow, or sorrow, "strikes home." Colman (after Hurd, on Poetical Imitation) illustrates the sentiment of these lines by reference to Shakespeare's

Twelfth Night, and the Duke's speech to Valentine, touching Olivia's grief for her brother's death, "O she that hath a heart," &c.

87. *Quid multis moror* (*te verbis*, sc.,) a kindred phrase to Paucis te volo: another form is, Quid multa. In ver. 89, *etiam* = *still*, or *as yet.* Ruhnken quotes Andr. III. ii. 23, and Virg. Æn. vi. 485, Etiam currus etiam arma tenentem.

90. *Effertur*: *imus.* For a criticism of ancient date on this passage, see Cicero de Oratore, ii. 80. *Effertur* (ἐκφέρεται) and *imus*, are "voces solennes," in reference to funerals. For the former, comp. Hor. Sat. II. v. 85, Anus improba Thebis Ex testamento sic est *elata*; and Livy, i. 59. *Effertur* might be said with special propriety of an Athenian funeral, which, by Solon's law, was extra-mural.

92. *Formâ.* So. *Bonâ fortasse.* Bentley proposed, "Formâ bonâ. So. Fortasse;" so making the complimentary adjective issue from Simo's mouth, and the cold "fortasse" (oh, no doubt!), from Sosia. But the general reading is satisfactory. *Forma* is the shape and general bearing (th. fero).—*voltus*, the countenance or expression (perhaps from *vol*, root of volo, Smith).—*pediseguas* below, is "lowest female slaves." In v. 94, we read *quæ quom* with Bentley. The usual reading is *quia tum.*

98. *Percussit ilico animum*, "It struck me on the spot." Gronov. interprets, percutere animum, in suspicionem venire, quoting Cic. de Or. ii. 87. Utendum est imaginibus acribus insignitis, quæ celeriter percutere animum possint; and Ep. ad Att. l. iv. Ep. 8. *Atat*, "Ho! ho!" an expression of light just dawning on a subject. Comp. Aulul. Plaut. III. i. 8.—*Ilico* = in loco.—*Hinc illæ lacrumæ*, passed from Terence into a proverb; for which see Hor. Epist. I. xix. 41, Cicero pro Cæl. 25, Juvenal i. 168.

101. *Ad sepulcrum venimus*, h. e. to the funeral pile. Ruhnken shows that sepelire (the root of sepulcrum), applied to burning the body equally with other forms of burial. In 102, most editions have "In ignem posita est." Bentley and Lindenbrog, *imposita est*, which we have followed.

104. *Ibi tum*, "thereupon," an expression like jam nunc, itaque ergo, &c. With "*imprudentius*" (too rashly) in ver. 103, cf. Liberius in v. 24.

106. *mediam mulierem complectitur.* Compare Aristoph. Acharn. 272—5, ὡρικὴν ὑληφόρον — μέσην λάβοντ' ἄραντα, κ.τ.λ. In v. 109, *Quam* strengthens the positive adverb *familiariter*, "Oh, how familiarly." —*Cerneres*, one might discern.

111. *Nec satis ad objurgandum causæ* (erat, sc.), "And yet I had no sufficient ground," &c. Donatus compares Virg. Æn. ii. 314, Nec sat rationis in armis. In v. 113, *quæ* = quum illa.

114. *Honesta oratio'st*, "The plea's fair enough." Colman translates the next two verses,

> "For him, who saved a life, if you reprove,
> What would you do to one who offers wrong?"

The difference of mood in *tulit* and *dederit* is explained by the former stating a fact, the latter a supposed case.—*Damnum* = hurt to property; *malum*, to person. The former is derived from dap (δαπάνη).

119. *Peregrinam*, a term of contempt: "Meretricem:" Goveanus.

Compare Proverbs of Solomon, ii. 16, "The strange woman,—even the stranger that flattereth with her words."—*Ego illud sedulo, &c.*, "I proceed expressly to deny that." *sedulo*, h. e. se = sine, and dolus; see Donaldson, Varronian. p. 231. The Greeks would be ἀτεχνῶς. See Parry's note. The French would say, A la bonne foi.

120. *Ille instat factum* (esse), "He insists that it is a fact," or has been *so* done.

122. *Non tu ibi gnatum?* "Did you not then *scold* your son?" The verb is left to be imagined. It is a case of aposiopesis. Compare v. 137 and note there. Adverbs of time and place are often interchanged in the Latin Comic poets, as *ibi* here. Parry refers to Eun. I. ii. 46. For cedo, "tell me," the plural of which is "cette," see Madvig, sect. 164, and Hildyard's Menæchm. Plaut. 114.

124. Supply here, "He might urge," in sense. *Prope adest* (tempus, a frequent ellipse)—*alieno more*, "after another's fancies."—*meo modo*, "my own way." Compare I. ii. 18, and Heaut. I. ii. 29, "Huncine erat æquom ex illius more an illum ex hujus vivere?" With *meo modo*, Ruhnken compares Virg. Æn. iv. 340.

127. "What room then for rebuke is left?"

129. *ea primum . . . injuria.* "That offence on his part is the first to be noticed," must be taken cognizance of first. Something similar to the use of *ab illo*, is Ab Andriâ est ancilla hæc, in III. i. 3. Commentators compare Liv. xxvii. 5, Fides a consule, h. e. consulis. In the next verse, *id* seems to be governed by the idea of an active verb, implied in "operam do," which is tantamount to "ago." Compare II. i. 7.

134. *manibus pedibus*, "might and main," tooth and nail. Parry compares λὰξ καὶ ὀδαξ, πὺξ καὶ λάξ; and Faern. from Hom. Il. xx. 360, χερσίν τε ποσίν τε.

135. *Magis id adeo*, "more with this intent, no doubt," &c. *adeo* = certe. Cf. Virg. Æn. iv. 96, Nec me adeo fallit.

137. *Mala mens, malus animus*, "Bad head, bad heart." See Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 146. The head was the seat of the "mens," the heart of "animus;" "anima" was diffused all over the frame. With the aposiopesis, *Quem quidem . . . senisero*, compare Virg. Æn. i. 135.—Quos ego, II. 100, v. 195; Theocr. Idyll. i. 105; Ovid, Heroid., Medea Jasoni, "Quos equidem actutum;" and in Holy Writ, Exodus xxxii. 32.

140. *Spero confore*, "I trust that it will be accomplished." Compare Plaut. Mil. Glor. III. iii. 66, Confido confuturum.

143. *Captet*, "is hatching." Capto, a frequentative from capio. For *sequar* in v. 145, some MSS. read sequor, not so well. After this scene Sosia disappears from the stage, and is heard of no more.

ACTUS I.—Sc. II.

Simo in this scene questions Davus respecting his son's amour, and tries by prayers and threats, to recal him from his scheme of breaking off the marriage.

Metres of this scene:—

1—4, 25—27. Iambic Trimeters.
5. Iambic Dimeter.
6, 9—24, 28—34. Iambic Tetrameters.
7—8. Trochaic Tetrameters catalectic.

1. *Nolit* here either governs an accusative, as in such cases as Ecl. ii. 58, or requires "ducere" understood.—*Foras*, "forth," acc. of motion, from foris.

4. *Mirabar hoc si sic abiret*, "I was marvelling if this would end here." Gronovius, for this use of *abeo* quotes Catull. xiv. 16, Non hoc, non tibi, salse, sic abibit. Auctor ad Herenn. iv. 52, Cum illum mihi datis ac vos auribus meis opplorare non desinitis? Non abibit. In what follows, take *semper* with *verebar*. The explanation of *semper lenitas* (as in Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι, Soph. Œd. T. 1), is very problematical.—With *quorsum evaderet*, compare I. i. 100, above. *Eri* is i. q. heri.

7. *Quoiquam*, h. e., cuiquam; see above, I. i. 21, *quor* for cur.

9—10. "This was his design, that, we, being so entirely without suspicion, should be led on by falsely-grounded joy, and indulging hope, when at last our fear was removed, should meanwhile be surprised off our guard." *Duci* seems equivalent to produci.—*oscitari* (os ciere), Gr. χασμᾶσθαι, is, properly, to gape or yawn. See Hildyard's Gloss. on Plaut. Menæchm. 732.

13. *Hem.* This interjection denotes here the gesture of surprise which Davus assumes. *Herus est*, &c. was an aside.—*ehodum* may be compared with *adesdum*, at I. i. 2.

14. *Id populus curat scilicet*, "Oh, to be sure, the world cares much for that." *Scilicet* is used ironically. So Vir. Æn. iv. 379, Scilicet is superis labor est! ea cura quietos Sollicitat.

15. *Hoccine agis, an non?* "Are you minding me or not?" Gronov. says this phrase arose from the sacred rites, wherein a herald, to call attention, used to cry, τοῦτο πράξατε, hoc agite. Compare Plaut. Menæchm. 726 (Hildyard), Hanc rem age. Ter. Heaut. IV. i. 16, Loquere: audio. S. At jam hoc non agés. C. Agam.—Davus replies, Ego vero (ago) istuc, "Well, I am heeding you." *Istuc*, it must be remembered, is the pronoun demonstrative of the second person.

17. *Tempus . . . tulit.* Compare Ter. Adelph. I. i. 28, Quæ fert adolescentia, Heaut. II. i. 3.—*Animum ut expleret*, "to follow his inclinations." Comp. Andr. IV. i. 16, animo morem gessero. Adelph. I. i. 8, Atque animo obsequi. In v. 18, Bentley reads "defert." Others "affert."

20. *Hoc quid sit?* (miror, sc.), "What can this mean?"—*Ita aiunt*, "'Tis said so," an unwilling assent. See Heauton. I. ii. 37, Ita credo. *Tum siquis . . . applicat*, "And if a man take an evil counsellor on such matters, that person mostly influences for evil a mind in itself dis-

ordered." Parry points out the difference betwen "magister" and "minister,"—correlatives derived from "major" and "minor."

23. *Davos sum, non Œdipus*, "I'm plain Davus, and no conjuror." Westerhov. quotes Eurip. Hippolyt. 346, *οὐ μάντις τἀφανῆ γνῶναι σαφῶς.*

27. *Quam sis callidus.* Goveanus, in his marginal comments on Terence, illustrates the adjective *callidus* by a passage from Cicero de Nat. Deor. III. x. 25, Versutos eos appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur: callidos autem quorum tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. The English will be "shrewd, clever," th. callus or callum, hardened skin. *Hodie*, in v. 25 is used indefinitely, as in Virg. Æn. ii. 670; Ecl. iii. 49.

28. *Pistrinum* (th. pinso), "a pounding-mill," often worked by slaves for punishment. See Smith, Dict. Gr. & R. Ant. p. 619 b, and Plaut. Bacchid. IV. vi. 11, Ferratusque in pistrino ætatem conteras. Cicero, Ep. ad Quint. Fratr., writes of a runaway, "Sed in publicam (custodiam) ne an in pistrinum non satis ex literis ejus intelligere potuimus. Our "treadmill," Englishes the word sufficiently, though this was worked by the hand.

29. *Eâ lege atque omine*, "On these terms, and with this token," omen is either from osmen, according to Varro, or, as others say, from audio, audimen.

30. *An nondum etiam ne hoc quidem*, "or don't you even yet understand this." Note the redundancy here, *dum—etiam—ne—quidem.*—*Callide*, thoroughly, excellently. See Adelph. III. iii. 63, quoted by Parry. 31 *Nil circuitione*, &c.: Nil is here the same accusative as "quid commerui aut peccavi," &c., above at i. 112, and *nil* again two lines below. *Ipsam rem* = the bare unvarnished fact.

33. *Bona verba, quæso*, Gr. *εὐφήμει*, "avoid words of ill-omen," and often "Hush, be silent." So Horace, Male ominatis parcere verbis. Eurip. Iph. Taur. 687, has *εὔφημα φώνει.*

35. *Neque tu haut dices.* So most MSS. and editions. This will be a case of a strengthened negative, paralleled by Ter. Eun. V. viii. 48, Neque magis ex usu tuo nemo est: and Plaut. Epid. V. i. 57, Neque ilie haut objiciet mihi. Parry retains an old reading which is simpler, *Neque tu hoc dicas*, "And don't you say this."

ACTUS I.—Sc. III.

1—9, 20—22. Iambic Tetrameters.
10—19. Trimeters.

DAVUS, in this scene, soliloquises on his strait between father and son. His fears of Simo weigh much with him; but he leans from affection to Pamphilus, whose loves he fain would promote, though he does not credit the story about Glycerium. He goes off to apprise Pamphilus of what is brewing.

1. *Enimvero*, "in very truth," Heaut. V. 7. 1.—*segnitia*, "sluggishness."—*socordia* (from socors, or se-cors), "negligence," "indolence."

The former is referred "ad agendum;" the latter "ad considerandum." Donatus.

3. *Astu,* abl. of astus, "cunningly." See Plaut. Pers. I. iii. 68, Præcipe astu filiæ, quæ fabuletur. Me aut herum pessumdabunt, "will bring me or my master to the dogs." Pessum = pedes versum, though Parry would derive it from *βυσσὸς*, Ion. for *βυθὸς*. See Rudens II. vi. 23, &c.; Mostell. V. ii. 49.

5. *Illum, ejus,* h. e. Pamphilus.—*Hujus,* Simo. In v. 6, *verba dare* = "to impose upon," a common phrase in Plautus and Terence. See Hildyard's Glossary to Plaut. Menæchm. 55; Aul. 23, "Dare verba," is equivalent to Verba tantum (et nihil ultra) dare. Dari facetè verba custodi catæ; Menæchm. l. c. Compare Ter. Eun. IV. v. 1.

7. *Servat,* h. e. observat. So Ovid Met., Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant. It seems to us that "primum jam" in v. 6, is answered by "Ad hæc mala hoc mi accedit" in v. 10.

8. *Aut si quam lubitum fuerit causam ceperit.* Bentley reads, aut quam lubitum fuerit, &c., "or if he shall have taken up any fancy, which he may please." Parry, Aut si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit, "or, if he pleases, he will at once seize on some excuse;" but there seems no reason here to take *ceperit* as the fut. exact. for the simple future. If we read with Parry, and place a comma at *fuerit,* it will be easy to suppose a copulative conjunction omitted between *fuerit* and *ceperit,* "Or, if he so please, and has but gotten him some excuse, he will throw me, &c." This mode of construction we prefer to adopt.

9. *Quo jure quâque injuriâ.* Bentley reads, "Quâ jure quâ me injuria" against the testimony of all the copies. He takes qua—qua (both—and) to be used as in Livy often, and in Plaut. Trinumm. IV. iii. 38, for tum—tum. But there is no need of this. *Quo* and *qua* are the indefinite pronouns, i. q. aliquo, aliquâ. Construe "Right or wrong."

13. *Amentium haud amantium.* A case of the figure "paronomasia." Shakespeare, K. John, iii. 1, N.

"O lawful let it be,
That I have *room,* with Rome to curse awhile."

14. *decreverunt tollere,* "they have decided to acknowledge and bring up as their own." The custom was, to lay an infant before his father's feet. If he decided that it should be reared, "tollebat;" if not, "relinquebat." Compare the use of *suscipere* below, II. iii. 27, Nam pollicitus sum suscepturum. Tollo is used thus in Hecyra, IV. iv. 82, Nam puerum injussu credo non tollent meo. Heaut. IV. i. 14; Plaut. Amph. I. iii. 3; Hor. Sat. I. x. 51, II. v. 45. In the next line, as Parry notes, the accent of the preposition is on the last syllable, because followed by an enclitic.

16. *Civem Atticam esse hanc.* In which case Pamphilus was legally bound to marry her.—*Fuit olim . . . mortem*: all this, as well as from "Ibi tum" to "parvam," is in the "obliqua oratio." Madvig. Gr. § 403; Livy i. 9.—*Obiit mortem,* "died." Cf. Plaut. Aul. Prol. 15; Virg. Æn. x. 641. Sometimes the verb is used without mortem, as in Hor. Od. III. ix. 24; often with "diem supremum."—*ejectam,* "cast ashore." Cf. Virg. Æn. iv. 374.

19. *Fabulæ,* "mere lies!" Heaut. II. iii. 95.

20. ***Mihi quidem hercle***, &c., "Quidem is here entirely elided before 'hercle,' as in Eun. I, i. 5. Plaut. Trinumm. I. ii. 20, and elsewhere. It is often pronounced as a monosyllable without any elision," Parry. —*Atque* = et tamen, Cic. Att. vi. 1. Some read "atqui" needlessly. Bentley omits "hercle," and proposed to read "at." In v. 21, *ab eâ*, is i.q. ab ejus domo (cf. Phorm. V. i. 5; Cic. pro Milone, 19).—*At ego hinc me ad forum* (conferam, understood).—*Conveniam*, "go and meet." See Menæchm. Plaut. 457, Conveniam servom.

ACTUS I.—Sc. IV.

Mysis, entering from the house of Glycerium, to fetch a midwife, sees Pamphilus in a state of alarm and trouble, and resolves to stand aside, and learn the cause of this.

1—6. Trochaic Tetrameters.
7—8. Iambic Tetrameters.

1. *Audivi*, Bentl., audio; Constr., "I've been hearing you now an age." *Lesbiam*, i. e. the midwife, whom, in the next verse he calls "temulenta" (th. temetum, wine, mead) full of wine, possibly with an allusion to Methymnæam uvam (see Hor. Sat. II. viii. 50).—*Pol*, an abridgment for "ita me Pollux adjuvet." Cf. Edepol = per ædem Pollucis, &c. "Ecastor:" "Hercle:" and see Hildyard, Glossary to Menæchm. Plaut. 16 and 130.—*Sane pol* = 'Faith.

3. *Digna, cui committas*: the relative with conjunctive is used after dignus, aptus, &c., to express that of which a person is worthy. See Madvig. L. G. sect. 363. In the next verse, Bentley read, Tamen eam adduci (vis)? But the majority of texts prefer *adducam*, with a full stop, "Still I will go fetch her. Mark ye the hag's want of consideration" (aside to the audience).—*Importunitas* seems here to note her eagerness to have a drunken midwife fetched to her mistress, regardless of the time and crisis, because she is her *compotrix*, pot-companion.

6. "And to Lesbia room for erring in other cases rather than here." In ver. 7, *siet* = sit: see Madvig, Gr. 109, obs. 4.

8. The old reading was, "nunquidnam hæc turba tristitiæ adferat." Bentley reads, "hæc turbæ tristitia." He is followed by Parry, "who translates, "I will see whether these dismal looks indicate any fresh trouble." *Tristitia* refers to Pamphilus. *Numquidnam* is found in II. i. 25, for the more usual *numquid*.

ACTUS I.—Sc. V.

Mysis overhears Pamphilus complaining of his father, and then of Chremes, and succeeds by her representations in pledging Pamphilus

to keep his faith to Glycerium whether with or without his father's consent.

1—5, 8—9. Iambic Tetrameters, with a clausula.
6—7, 10—16, 19—25. Trochaic Tetrameters.
17—18, 26—35, 64—65. Iambic Tetrameters.
36—63. Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Humanum factu aut inceptu?* The supines in *u*, after a noun adjective. This is Bentley's reading. Parry, following Zeune, reads *factum aut inceptum.* In the next line we follow Bentley, "quid 'st si hoc non contumeliast." Others read, "si non hæc contumelia 'st."

3. *Uxorem decrerat.* Ruhnken supposes an ellipse of "si" as in Æn. vi. 31, Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes. Parry suggests that the pluperfect here throws back the events alluded to, so as to allow Pamphilus's present trouble to stand out.

4. *Nonne communicatum oportuit?* (*ab illo fuisse* understood.) Cf. Heaut. I. ii. 26, "Ought I not to have been earlier apprised of this."

6. *Quid Chremes,* "What's this of Chremes." In ver. 7, *Id mutavit,* Bentley preferred to read, "Is mutavit," making the verb absolute. But the other reading is preferable.

10. *adeone hominem esse invenustum,* "To think that a man could be so unfortunate in love" (invenustum, from in, and Venus), "or luckless as I am!" This is a case of the acc. with infin. without a governing proposition, in order to denote complaint or surprise. See Madvig. Gr. § 399; Wordsworth, Gr. of King Edward VI. § 135, obs.; Virg. Æn. i. 37; Ter. Andr. V. ii. 29; IV. ii. 6. Gronovius refers invenustus to the lucky throw of the dice, called Venus, quoting Propertius IV. ix. 19—20; Horace, Ode II. vii. 25.

13. *Contemptus, spretus.* These refer, of course, to Pamphilus.—*Repudiatus repetor,* "After being rejected, I'm recalled."—*Nisi si,* i. q. nisi. Compare Adelphi IV. iii. 3, Nisi si me in illo credidisti numero hominum esse.

15. *Aliquid monstri alunt.* A more offensive expression, according to Donatus, than *aliquod monstrum,* "They are nursing up some wretched creature, and since she cannot be thrust upon any one else, they have recourse to me."

18. *Nam quid,* &c. "What in the world now shall I say of my father?"—*Nam* is used emphatically. See Aulul. Plaut. I. i. 3, Nam cur me verberas? Curc. 398; Menæchm. Plaut. Hildyard's Glossary, 150, who quotes St. Luke xxiii. 22, τί γὰρ κακὸν ἐποίησεν, "Why what evil hath he done?"—*Tantamne rem,* &c. See above, v. 10.

21. *obstipui*; an old reading for obstupui.—*obstipesco* is, according to Smith, derived from obstipus, "bent to one side," th. stipes. In the next line *causam* depends on *proloqui,* "or any excuse, however ill-suited, false, or unreasonable."

23. *Quod si ego rescissem id prius quid facerem, siquis me roget,* "But should any one ask me, what I would have done, had I come to know this before." *Facerem* = fecissem, as in Sallust, B. J. 59, quoted by Ruhnken and Gronovius. Bentley read

"Quod si ego scissem id prius, quid facerem, siquis nunc me interroget."

25. *Divorsè.* Bentley reads *divorsæ.* Compare Virg. Æn. xii. 487, Diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ. In v. 27, *nuptiarum sollicitatio,* "pressure to complete this marriage." Donatus says that *sollicitudo* is inherent, *sollicitatio* external.—*pudor patris;* objective genitive.

28. *Eine ego ut advorser;* "To think of my running counter to his wishes?" This seems a like construction, in some measure, to those wherein the accusative and infinitive are used alone with *ne* to denote indignation or surprise, as in v. 10 of this scene. Some explain it by an ellipse of "patiar," "rogas," or some other verb. In the next verse *incertum hoc,* refers to the former *incertum,* of Pamphilus. Mysis says, "I'm sorely afraid as to where this 'doubting' may end."

31. *Paulo momento,* "by a slight impulse." Momentum is from movimentum. For the adjective "paulo," see Adelph. V. iv. 22, Paulo sumptu. With *Quid agit?* in v. 33, cf. Hecyra III. ii. 10, Quid agat.—*Laborat* in the next line applies to *mental* trouble.

35. *Hem egone,* &c., "What! to think that I could attempt the act you suggest." Understand "facere," after *conari.*—*Propter me,* "by my means;" see Eunuch. V. v. 29.—*Credidit,* in v. 37, is indicative as marking a fact: *habuerim,* subjunctive, because expressing the speaker's own feelings. Parry illustrates this distinction by IV. i. 25—26, Vorser—conflavit, below.

39. *Eductum,* h. e. educatum. Cf. Plaut. Curcul. IV. ii. 32, Bene ego istam eduxi meæ domi et pudicè.

41. *Sed (vereor) ut vim ferre queas,* "but I fear that you cannot bear restraint."— vereor ne, "I fear that."—vereor ut (i. q. ne non), "I fear that—not."

44. *Consuetudo* (intimacy) is pleaded in answer to *ferum; amor* to *inhumanum, pudor* to *ingratum.* So Donatus. For *consuetudo* in this sense, Goveanus quotes Act II. vi. 8.

48. Bentley proposed to remove ambiguity by reading, "Scripta illa sunt in animo dictu Chrysidis." But this is needless. At v. 50, accessi: vos semotæ: nos soli: incipit: we have a good example of the figure asyndeton.

52. *Quam illi utræque res sunt utiles,* h. e., quam parum utiles. This is the reading of Westerhovius, and must be taken ironically, "Nor are you ignorant of what *mighty* use both these things are to protect virtue or patrimony!" Parry neatly explains, hujus, "this girl of mine;" illi, "to that poor girl." Some editors read *inutiles* in v. 52.

54. *Quod ego per hanc te dextram oro,* &c. Bentley read, Quod te ego per dextram hanc oro. *Quod* is equivalent to *et id,* and is explained by *ne abs te hanc segreges,* &c., which is a sentence in apposition to it; *oro* and *obtestor* governing two accusatives. For this form of adjuration, compare Virg. Æn. ii. 141; Hor. Epist. I. vii. 94. Goveanus explains *quod* as *quamobrem.*

56. *Segreges.* Parry quotes Plaut. Capt. III. i. 10; Ter. Heaut. II. iv. 6.—*Germani fratris,* an own brother, *αὐτοκασιγνήτου.* For "si" in these adjurations, see Virg. Æn. ix. 406; iv. 317, Si bene quid de te merui,—*maxumi* (pretii sc.). See Madvig. Gr. § 294, obs. 1.—*morigera fuit,* h. e. morem gessit.

60. *Te isti virum do,* &c. Parry notes the force of "isti" here, implying that Pasibula was now entrusted to Pamphilus; "to the girl,

who is now yours." At v. 51, she had spoken of her as "*hujus*," this girl of mine. But now, in her last words, she looks upon her as having been already made over to him.—For a kindred expression to *virum, amicum, tutorem, patrem,* see Hom. Il. vi. 429—30.

62. *Hanc mi in manum dat.* "In manum dat" seems the exact equivalent of "mandat" above. Goveanus says that this act indicates the marriage called "coemptio, quando mulier in viri manum convenit:" and so Donatus.—In v. 64, *arcesso* is an abbreviation of "accedere sino," "I cause to approach." Compare "capesso, incipesso, facesso, petesso, lacesso," and see Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 352. See also Parry's excellent note on this passage.

65. *Ne ad morbum hoc etiam* (tendat).—*Verbum unum cave* (dicas).

ACTUS II.—Sc. I.

Charinus learns from his slave, Byrrhia, that Philumena, to whom he is attached, is that day to be married to Pamphilus. He urges Pamphilus to postpone it; a proposition with which he is only too ready to comply.

Metres:—

Trochaic and Iambic Tetrameters, catalectic and acatalectic.
With an Iambic Trimeter in ver. 18.

1. *Nuptum,* "to be married;" a supine, active in form, passive in sense, from "nubo," a verb neuter passive. It has a dative depending upon it, as in Ovid H. ix. 32, Siqua voles aptè nubere, nube pari. Martial Ep. VIII. xii. 2, Uxori nubere nolo meæ. Nubo is properly to "veil for," as a bride for the bridegroom. See, however, Parry's note on this passage.

3. *Attentus,* "at full stretch."—*lassus,* "relaxed," or "unbent," metaph. from a bow.—*Confectus curâ,* "worn out with care. Donatus (Eun. V. iv. 6), says that the idea of *confectus* is derived from "conficio," "to finish" an adversary, in the gladiatorial cambats. He quotes Cicero Catil. ii. 11, Gladiatori illi confecto.

7. *te id dare operam.* See I. i. 130. For *animo amoveas,* Donatus mentions a various reading, *e corde ejicias,* which Bentley adopted, supporting it by Eun. II. i. 16, &c.

9. Colman translates,

How readily do men at ease prescribe
To those who're sick at heart! Distress'd like me
You would not talk thus.

Two lines of Menander are preserved,—

ὑγιὴς νοσοῦντα ῥᾷστα πᾶς τις νουθετεῖ,

and

ῥᾷον παραινεῖν ἢ παθόντα καρτερεῖν.

Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing, act V. sc. i.:—

Men
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel: but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, &c.

In *tu si hic sis*, "hic" seems to be best understood as said δεικτικῶς, pointing to himself. Parry quotes Andr. V. iii. 19, Quasi tu hujus indigeas patris.

11. *Omnia experiri*, "to leave no stone unturned." Cf. Virg. Æn. iv. 415, Nequid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.

13. *Credo impetrabo*, "I shall gain, I trust."—*nuptiis prodat dies*, "delay these nuptials some few days." Prodere diem alicui rei, is, according to Festus and Gronovius, rem in longius tempus differre. So the Latins used *producere* diem, and so below, at verse 31, *proferre*, "aliquot dies profer."

14. *Id "aliquid" nil est.* With this catching up the words of another, compare above act I. v. 92, Misera timeo "incertum" hoc quorsum accidat. In the next verse, *adeon' ad illum?* "Shall I approach him?" The present for the future tense. Compare Plaut. Menæchm. 148 (Hildyard's Glossary); Curcul. 378, Si reddo eis, quibus debeo. Virg. Æn. ii. 322; Ter. Eun. IV. vii. 44. Bentley, instead of Si nil impetres, read Nihil ut impetres, "though you should gain nothing else *by your move, you gain this*, namely, that," &c. But there is no need of this alteration.

17. Translate, "Go and be hanged with those suspicions of yours, rascal!"—*abin'*, i. q. abisne? an interrogative form used imprecatorily. —*scelus* is for "scelestus," as "arma" for "armati," the thing for the person. See Plaut. Rudens, II. vi. 22; Ter. Andr. III. v. 1.

20. *Neque auxili copiam.* So Parry following the old readings, except that they have *auxilii*, while he has *auxili*, with the penult long by ictus. Bentley read *neque ad auxilium copiam*, following Eugraphius. This construction after copiam is not found elsewhere, nor is there much ground for the change.

21. *Sed istuc quid nam'st?* "But what, pray, is this business of yours!"—*Aiunt*, "So 'tis said."

24. *Ehodum dic mihi*, "Hark ye, tell me." See above at I. i. 2. For *numquidnam*, see above, Andr. I. iv. 8. Construe, "Have there been any further love-passages between you and her?"

27. *Principio . . . sed si id non potest.* Parry illustrates this by the Greek μάλιστα μὲν . . . εἰ δὲ μή.—*Potest* (fieri, sc.), a frequent ellipse. See Plaut. Mil. Glor. III. i. 101, Tum piatricem non potest quin munerem, h. e., non potest fieri. Compare Menæchm. 340, Quantum potest. With "profer," in v. 29, compare above, v. 13, *nuptiis prodat dies*, and see Hor. Od. I. xv. 33, Iracunda diem proferet Ilio. In v. 28, *hæc* is i. q., hæ.

31. *Cum is nil mereat . . . adponi sibi*, "When he deserves nothing, to claim that to be laid to his account as kindness."—*Reddidisti animum*, "You 've revived me."

35. *Id agam*, "I will do my utmost." Cf. below, III. v. 8, Atque id ago sedulo. In v. 36, *optimè* is i. q. per-opportunè, "in the nick of time."

37. *Nisi ea quæ nil opus sunt sciri.* So Bentley, instead of "scire."

"But you are not a bit of use to me, save in those things which are nowise needful to be known." *Opus* here, as often, is used adjectivally, and "nil" is the accusative of limitation.—*Fugin' hinc,* "Arn't you off?" (Cf. 17, abin')—*Ego vero, ac lubens,* "To be sure I am, and with all my heart."

ACTUS II.—Sc. II.

Davus in this scene details his reasons for supposing these nuptials to be pretended, and on this ground urges Pamphilus to feign consent to them.

Metre :—

Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Di boni.* Cf. Eun. II. i. 19, Di boni, quid hoc morbi est? According to Donatus and others, the word "porto" indicates the magnitude of the news borne here. See the use of Porto, Hecyr. III. v. 63, and above, of *apporto,* Ne quid Andria apportet mali. *Nescio quid* (sc. propter).

4. *Toto me oppido exanimatum quærere,* "is breathlessly seeking me up and down the town." These words supply the close of the sentence begun at Quem ego, v. 4.—*Toto oppido,* i.q. in toto oppido, as in Ov. Ep. i. 21, Quisquis erat castris jugulatus Achivis (Ruhnken).

6. *quo . . . intendam,* "or whither now first bend my steps," "whither wend first." This verb is used absolutely in Cic. Catil. i. 12, Quo intendit, in castra Manliana pervenit. In v. 7, Donatus mentions the reading "habeo," as well as "abeo." In a very early edition before us, both readings are spoken of as identical. Parry illustrates the use of the "h," by Holim, for "olim," and "hostium" for "ostium" in some MSS. Bentley prefers "habeo," "I have it!" But the word "resisto" seems to indicate that "abeo," "I'm off," was meant. Steph. Doletus explains "resisto," as a metaphor from beasts of burden suddenly checked through fear. It is very commonly used for "to stop." See Phorm. V. vi. 10, Id tibi fiet nisi resistis. *Quis homo 'st.* Cf. "cui homini," for "cui," Hecyra III. iv. 17.

8. *Opportunè* (adestis, scil.).—*Vos volo,* cf. above, I. i. 2, Paucis te volo. Servius on Æn. xii. 342, quotes this passage, *Ambo opportunè vos volo,* and thence goes on to remark that the ancient accusative of "ambo" was "ambo," and so does Pierius on Virg. Georg. iv 88, Verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo. But our later reading seems more Terentian.

9. *Perii . . . interii.* A case of the figure auxesis, the latter verb signifying more utter ruin than the former. Compare other verbs compounded with inter, e.g. interbibere, intercipere, interminari. One of the old commentators quotes a verse from Plautus, "Qui per virtutem perit, non interit."—*Quin tu hoc audi,* "Nay, but, hear you this?" Eun. V. ii. 63, Quin tu me servato.

10. *Quidem hercle certe.* Parry illustrates this collocation of three affirmative particles by Phorm. I. iii. 12, and the Gr. *μενοῦν γε.* Cf. *τόιγαρτοι.*

11. *Etsi scio.* Another reading here is "Et id scio." If we read, *et si scio,* perhaps it may mean, "Well, and suppose I know it!" Or it may be taken thus,—"Nuptials are in preparation for me." DAV. *Yes,* and if I know *aught*— PAMPH. Today! But the reading "et id scio," is simplest.—For *obtundis,* "you dun me," metaph. from the pugilist (cf. πυγμῇ, Mark vii. 3), see Eun. III. v. 6, Rogitando obtundat. Hecyra I. ii. 48, Tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex. Heaut. V. i. 6. Cic. ad Fam. L. 5, Ep. xiv., Cupii non obtundere te, si non delectare nostro studio.

12. *Paves, ne ducas tu* (h. e. Pamphilus), *tu autem* (Charinus) *ut ducas.* A good illustration of the uses of ne and ut after verbs of apprehension. Cf. Madv. Gram. 376. For the taking up again of *istuc ipsum* in v. 13, by Davus, see above, II. i. 14, Id "aliquid" nil est. —*Me vide,* "*Trust to me.*" According to Muretus, these words confirm a promise, as in Phorm. IV. iv. 30, Fient: me vide. Plaut. Rud. III. iii. 18. Perhaps, however, *Me vide* only means, "see here," "mark me!"

15. *Uxorem . . . jam Chremes,* "At last Chremes is not going to give you his daughter to wife." *Jam* seems to indicate the "upshot of the matter."—*Dat,* i. q., daturus est. Cf. Ter. Eun. IV. vii. 44, Jam dimitto exercitum. Virg. Æn. ii. 322, Quam prendimus arcem.

16. *prendit,* "accosts, or lays hold of me." Cf. Plaut. M. G. i. 60, Illæ quæ here pallio me *reprehenderunt.*

19. *Ibi ascendo,* &c. Ibi, thereupon, adv. of time. Bentley "escendo." —*Hujus Byrrhiam,* scil. servum. See Madvig's Gr. sect. 280, obs. 4. *Hujus* is the possessive genitive.

22. *ex ipsâ re,* "from the facts of the case."—*Paululum obsoni,* "short commons." Obsonium, any food, specially fish, eaten with bread, from the Greek ὄψον.—*Ipsus,* "the Master," i.e. Simo.—(Gr. αὐτὸς. αὐτὸς ἔφη). Compare Plaut. Cas. IV. ii. 11. Catullus iii. 7, suamque norat *Ipsam* tam bene, quam puella matrem.—*non cohærent,* "these things don't square."

24. *Quorsum nam istuc?* "At what, pray, are you driving?" Quorsum = quoversum. Cf. horsum = hoc versum. *Nam* is often used as here to enforce a question, Andr. III. iv. 12, Numnam periimus?—*Numquidnam,* Andr. II. i. 25, above.—*Ad Chremem,* scil. confero. Ad Chremem is i. q. ad Chremetis (or Chremis) domum.

25. *Jam id gaudeo.* "Id" is the acc. of limitation. *Jam* seems to mean "yet more."—*Matronam nullam in ædibus,* to act as bridesmaid, and to deck the bride. No "pronuba" was there. Parry quotes Catull. lxi. 186, Vos bonæ senibus viris Cognitæ bene fœminæ Collocate puellulam.—*ornati, tumulti,* archaic forms of ornatûs and tumultûs. Sallust has senati and tumulti. Cf. Madvig. Gr. 47, obs. 2. The meaning of the words is, there were "no flowers, no flute-players."

30. "*Opinor*" *narras?* "*Think,* say you?" Cf. II. i. 14. Something similar, i. e. the taking up a speaker's words shortly, is to be found in Æsch. Prom. V. 971-2, where the verb χλιδῶ is repeated.—*non recte accipis,* "you don't take me." So Eun. I. ii. 2. Heaut. II. iii. 23.

31. *Chremi,* i q. Chremis. So in Heaut. V. v. 21. Archonidi for Archonidis. So Ulyssi, Achilli, &c. See Madv. Gr. sect. 42, 2.—*puerum,* "slave." So the French "garçon."—*conveni . . . ferre.* Bentley, to avoid the infinitive after *conveni,* reads *conspexi;* and Parry tries to

solve the difficulty by a friend's suggestion that conveni is i. q. venire vidi. This is harsh beyond measure. Surely less inadmissible than this is the supposition that *ferre* is the inf. for the participle present, loosely used, *ferre* for *ferentem*.—*obolo*, at a small cost. An obolus was one-sixth of a drachm. So *nummo* is often used, e.g. Horat. Sat. ii. v. 109. Nummo addicere. *Holera* is another form of olera.

33. *Ac nullus quidem.* "Nay, not at all." Nullus for non. See Catull. xvii. 20, Quam si nulla sit usquam; viii. 14, Cum rogaberis nulla. Eun. II. i. 10; Hecyra, I. ii. 3, Nullus dixeris.

34. "I suppose he's certainly not going to give her to our friend here."—*Ridiculum caput*, "silly fellow," an instance of synecdoche, with which compare Adelph. II. iii. 8, Festivum caput. Virg. Æn. iv. 354. Hor. Od. I. xxiv. 2. In Theocr. Idyll. vii. 38 *στόμα* is similarly used.

36. *vides*, "look alive," "look out." Gronovius explains "videre" here as "providere, curare ea quæ sunt necessaria." See Heaut. IV. ii. 3, Nisi aliquid video, ne esse amicam hanc gnati resciscat senex.—*Ambis*, "canvass," use influence with. Properly to go round as candidates. Plaut. Amph. Prol. 78.

ACTUS II.—Sc. III.

Pamphilus is at a loss as to his father's reason for this pretence of nuptials. Davus shows him that it is to get at the intentions of Pamphilus, that he may have some one to blame, (which, till he knows his son's mind, he has not,) for the refusal of Chremes to give his daughter in marriage. Davus prevails on the young man to feign consent and tell his father he will marry Philumena.

1—9. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.
10—19. Iambic Trimeter.
20—29. Iambic Tetrameter.

2. *Si id succenseat. Id*, accusative of limitation. *succenseat*, "should entertain a secret grudge," literally "should take a private account," Smith L. D. As Parry observes, the order here is somewhat involved. Translate, "If he should now owe a grudge on this account (namely, that Chremes does not give you *his daughter* to wife) prior to having ascertained the feelings of your mind in reference to the marriage, he would seem even to himself, and justly too, to be in the wrong."—*Priusquam perspexerit* is to be referred to "succenseat."—*Ibi* = thereupon.

6. *Tum illæ turbæ fient.* "Then will those terrible rows take place." In the 5th verse *negaris ducere*, i.q. negaris te ducturum. Cf. Heaut. III. i. 78, Dare denegaris.—*Quidvis patiar*, "I will endure anything whatever." This is a much better reading than Quid vis, patiar? h. e. *ut* patiar.

7. *Dictum ac factum*, "no sooner said than done." Compare Heaut. V. i. 31, Dictum factum. Ruhnken quotes, *ἅμα ἔπος, ἅμα ἔργον*, and Il. xix. 212, *αὐτίκ' ἔπειθ' ἅμα μῦθος ἔην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον.*

12. *Ut ab illâ excludar, huc concludar,* "that I be shut out from that dear Glycerium, and shut up in this girl (Philumena's) alliance." *ut* depends on "*fiat.*" Parry illustrates *excludar* by Tibull. II. iii. 73, of lovers shut out from their mistress's house. [Compare Lucret. At lacrumans exclusus amator limina sæpe, &c.] "Concludo," as Parry shows, is specially used of animals shut up in a cage. Plaut. Curcul. III. 79-80, Quia enim in caveâ si forent conclusi, itidem ut pulli gallinacei. Compare also Phorm. V. i. 17. Hec. IV. iv. 80; and below at III. iv. 23, In nuptias conjeci herilem filium.

15. *Hic reddes omnia,* &c., "In this posture of affairs (hic = cum res ita sit) you will cause all his plans, which are now fixed, to be uncertain without *any* risk (sine omni periculo);" "omnis" where we should expect "ullus." Plaut. Trinumm. II. ii. 57, Sine omni malitiâ; III. i. 20, Sine omni curâ dormias. Sine (see Parry) is pronounced "se," I. i. 39.

18. *Nec tu minueris.* "And don't you on that account (i. e. because you have promised to marry Philumena) alter this your course of action (i. e. intimacy with Glycerium) lest he (Chremes) should change his views." For this sense of "minuo" refer to Hecyra IV. iii. 10, Sed non minuam meum consilium." Cæsar B. G. v. 26, Minuere controversiam.

21. *Quod tu speres propulsabo facile.* "For what you are hoping (viz. to fence off the marriage by living irregularly, and so effecting that no father will give you his daughter) that I'll easily meet. No one will trust a wife to a man of such morals."—*His moribus,* h. e. viro his moribus imbuto. "His moribus" is the dative after "dabit."

22. *Quam te corrumpi sinat.* "Than suffer you to be ruined" (by Glycerium). See Adelph. I. ii. 17, Tu illum corrumpi sinis. At 24, to *alia* (consilia. scil.) Bentley prefers "aliam." "He'll look out another bride at his leisure."

25. *Vide quo me inducas.* "Consider into what you're leading me." —*Quin taces?* "Can't you be quiet?" "Quin, interrogative, is always used in the sense of an earnest command" (Parry). Compare IV. iv. 15, and Bentley's emendation. See also Virg. Ecl. ii. 71-2, Quin tu aliquid . . . paras intexere junco.

26. *Cautio 'st.* An elegant use of the verbal noun instead of the gerundive. Cautio 'st = cavendum est. "We must take care that he does not," &c. Gronov. compares Adelph. III. iii. 67, Hi mihi ne corrumpantur, cautio est. Add to this Plaut. Pœnul. I. iii. 36; Pseudol. I. ii. 37; Ter. Hecyra, IV. iv. 28.

ACTUS II.—Sc. IV.

Simo comes up to learn what his son and Davus are concerting. Davus urges Pamphilus not to refuse to comply with his father's wishes about the marriage.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Reviso* = I return to see. Compare pro-viso (I go forth to see) in Andr. V. v. 1. Adelph. V. vi. 1. Ruhnken.

3. *venit meditatus*, &c. "He comes, with his part learnt, from some lone spot." meditor, μελετσῶ, to rehearse. Cf Virg. Ecl. i. 2. Parry quotes Plaut. Trinumm. III. iii. 87—90. In act V. iv. 6, we have in the same sense "venit paratus." *Alicunde ex solo loco*, h. e. ex aliquo solo loco; the adverb from a place being equivalent to the ablative with *ex*. Ruhnken quotes Plaut. Aul. IV. vi. 7, Cogito solum locum. In verse 4, "sperat" is little more than "putat." Cf. Virg. Æn. i. 543.

5. *Qui differat te.* "Whereby he may disconcert you." Adelph. III. iv. 40, Differor doloribus. Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 125. Fac apud te ut sies, "Take care to be self-possest." Cf. below, V. iv. 34, vix sum apud me. *Modo ut possim* is i. q. si modo possim.

7. *Commutaturum esse unum verbum*, "bandy one word." Phorm. IV. iii. 32, Tria non commutabitis Verba hodie inter vos. It may however simply mean "collocuturum esse," and this sense of "commuto," says Gronovius, Gellius illustrates from Claudius Quadrigarius (xvii. 2), "Putabant eos qui in arce erant, inter se commutationes et consilia facere;" where he explains "commutationes" as "communicationes."

ACTUS II.—Sc. V.

Byrrhia having been ordered by Charinus to keep an eye on Pamphilus, and to find out his plans, overhears him promising his father that he will marry Philumena.

Metre:—Iambic trimeters.

2. Bentley read *Hodie observarem, quid*, and bracketed v. 3 as spurious, because "hunc" would refer to Pamphilus, who had been on the stage before, and could not be said to be "venientem." But this is quite unnecessary. *Hunc* refers to Simo. "Observare, ut scirem quid ageret" is the construction.—*Relictis rebus* in v. 1 means "neglecting my business." See Eun. I. ii. 86; Lucret. iii. 1084.—*Id propterea* in v. 3 is a curious pleonasm. Propterea = propter eam rem; and we should expect "*id* propter" or "propter*ea*." In act iii. sc. v. we have "ea res est propterea quod."

5. *Hem serva.* "Ho there, look out!" Observa quæ tibi mandavi, ut apud te sis. Ruhnken. See Adelph. II. i. 18.

7. *Probe*: "Well done!" an exclamation of approval of Pamphilus's feigned surprise. Phorm. II. i. 29, *O artificem probum.—Hodie . . . volo.* "I'll have you marry to-day, as I said." Volo and nolo are words of imperiousness, as Donatus shows, comparing Adelph. III. iii. 25, Prius nolo.

9. *Neque istic . . . mora.* "Neither in that command of yours, nor in aught else, shall you anywise find disobedience (opposition) on my part." This use of *usquam* is rare. With this phrase compare Virg. Ecl. iii. 52, In me mora non erit ulla.

11. *Cum gratiâ.* "Cheerfully," "willingly." Compare Phorm. IV. iii. 17, Cum bonâ gratiâ. In v. 12, *uxore excidit* "has missed a wife." Gr. ἐξέπεσε. Ruhnken quotes Livy Epit. 29, Regno excidit Massinissa. —*Ne in morâ . . . sies*, a variation of the construction in v. 9.

16. *Omnes sibi malle melius*, &c. Menander, φιλεῖ δ' ἑαυτοῦ πλεῖον οὐδεὶς οὐδένα. "Malle melius esse," there is here a redundancy of comparatives. "Quam" will depend on "malle" or "melius."

18. *Quo æquior sum Pamphilo*, "And therefore I am the less disposed to find fault with Pamphilus."—*æquior* = minus iniquus.—*Memini videre*. Memini, says Ruhnken, generally is followed by a present tense to prevent the concurrence of two perfects.—*Quo* is i. q. quare. See Adelph. IV. v. 46.—*In somnis*, at night. Virg. Georg. i. 208. Plaut. Merc. II. i. 2.—In v. 20, *malum det*, "do me a mischief." —*pro hoc malo*, for this ill news.

ACTUS II.—Sc. VI.

Simo tries to sound Davus respecting the sentiments of Pamphilus. Davus puts him off with the notion that his son's disquietude, if he has any, arises from the shabby preparations for his nuptials. Simo, however, misdoubts the slave's explanation.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Eâ . . . gratiâ*, h. e. Ejus gratiâ, "for that cause." Attraction of the pronoun into the case of gratiâ. Parry quotes Plaut. Bacch. I. i. 64 &c., Ter. Eun. I. ii. 19, and ἐμὴν χάριν from the Greek.

3. *Æque quicquam nunc quidem*. Perizonius explains this "*nunc quidem æque quicquam* narro ac narro tunc, cum nil narro." Æquè seems to be i. q. æquè ac. "Nothing more than common at present." It is an euphemism for "nil," as is seen from the next verse.

5. *Hoc malè habet virum*, "This vexes our great man." *Virum* is spoken in irony. With *male habet* compare V. iv. 37, At mihi unus scrupulus restat qui *me male habet*. In v. 6 Potin es is the fuller form of potesne. Possum is i. q. potis sum: potes = potis es: potest = potis est. And so all the verb possum may be resolved into *sum*. the indeclinable adj. *potis* (potior, potissimus), and the substantive verb. Lindenbr. quotes Menander's verse:

ἀεὶ κράτιστόν ἐστι τ' ἀληθῆ λέγειν.

8. *Consuetudinem*, "Intimacy." Cf. I. v. 44 above, and see also Adelph. IV. v. 32, consuevit. Bentley read here "Propter hospitaï hujusce consuetudinem," as an emendation of the old reading Propter hospitæ, h. c. As Parry observes, there are two licenses herein: the shortening the last syllable of *propter*, and the use of *ai* for *æ*—neither of them Terentian usages. The reading followed in the text was suggested by Ritschel in his preface to Plautus. Construe "Are these nuptials anywise troublesome to him, on account of his liaison with the foreign girl here?"

9. *Si adeo*. An elliptic expression, "if it's gone so far." In v. 11, the Vatican Codex has "Eam secum ipse rem rectâ reputavit viâ." The older reading appears to have been "Etenim ipsus secum eam rem reputavit viâ." Bentley rejected secum, and placed rectâ after rem, following Faernus. Parry suggests "Etenim ipsus secum rectâ reputavit

viâ." "Indeed, he has turned over the matter in his mind straightforwardly." *Reputavit* will then be used in a neuter sense as in Tacit. Hist. iv. 17. Verè reputantibus. With *ætas tulit* in v. 12, compare I. ii. 17.

14. *Ut virum fortem decet*, "a man of spirit." Homme de bon cœur: Goveanus. Compare Plaut. Trinumm. V. ii. 9. Sororem despondisse in tam fortem familiam, "into so respectable a family," and Plaut. M. G. IV. iii. 13. Ecquid fortis visa est, h. e. formosa.—Animum ad uxorem appulit. Cf. Prol. v. 1.

16. *Subtristis*, "saddish." So subruber, reddish; subrubicundus, &c. For this use of sub in composition, compare Eun. III. v. 22; Submonuit. Virgil Æn. x. 742; Subridens. In the next verse with the construction, Est quod succenset, "he has ground of blame," compare such phrases as Terence Hecyra, II. ii. 31; Hor. Od. I. i 3. Sunt quos curriculo . . . juvat. Epist. II. i. 63, Est ubi peccat. In affirmative expressions the indicative is used after "est qui, sunt quos, est quod," &c. See Madv. Gr. 365, obs. 1.

19. *Ait . . . facere.* Here *se* is omitted as the subject of an infinitive proposition. See Madv. 401. The perf. inf. is so used without the acc. of the reflective pronoun in Catull. iv. 2. Ait . . . fuisse navium celerrimus. In v. 20, two MSS. have "est obsonatum," the impersonal form; which Bentley approves, quoting Plaut. Bacch. I. ii. 35. Goveanus read "opsonatus est." A drachma was nearly the same as the Roman denarius. In the next verse there is a case of the same omission of the pronoun as in v. 19.

22. *Æqualium* means "equals in age," contemporaries; or merely comrades. Cf. Heautont. III. i. 8. Ut filium meum amico atque æquali suo video inservire. Cic. de Fin. lib. v. 22. Quos illi (pueri) labores non perferunt, ut æqualium principes sint.—Vocabo, "shall I invite." Cf. Plaut. Menæch. 1033, Quom vocat te ad prandium. So "vocationes" in Catull. xlvii. 7. *Quem potissimùm*, "which in preference to the rest," for, owing to the mean preparations, I cannot ask them all.

23—24. *Et, quod dicendum hic siet, tu quoque*, &c. And *here* (that is, entre nous), "I must say it, you *do* cater too shabbily." *Quoque* seems to be best expressed by emphasising the verb which is understood. The "quoque" as well as "per-parce nimium" express Davus's support of the complaint of Pamphilus in v. 19.—*Ego istæc . . . videro*, "I'll look to it, that those preparations you talk of be duly made; or be rectified."

26. *Veterator*, "old rogue." The terms "veterana" and "novitia" were applied to mancipia (slaves), according as they were old in the service, and hence cunning, or novices, who had only served a year. Compare Heaut. V. i. 16, veterator.

27. Construe "For if there's any mischief here, lo! that's the head and chief in this matter." Compare Adelph. IV. ii. 29. Idem quod ego sensit, te esse huic rei caput: Plaut. Asin. III. iii. 138. Ego caput huic argento fui hodie reperiundo.

ACTUS III.—Sc. I.

Simo, overhearing Mysis commending to Lesbia the promise of Pamphilus to rear the child, is disturbed at first, but soon reasons himself into the belief that it is a sham birth, to deter Chremes from letting his daughter marry.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeters.

2. *Haud fermè*, a qualified negative = scarcely, "One can scarce find a man that's constant," &c., Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. II. i. 39. Nemo ferme huc sine damno devortitur. *Invenias*, the second person for the third, Virg. Æn. iv. 401. Migrantes cernas totâque ex urbe ruentes.

3. *Ab Andriâ*, h. e. Andriæ, or ex Andriæ ædibus. See the same use of "a" ab. in Plaut. Mil. G. II. i. 76, Sed foris concrepuit hinc *a vicino sene*. Andr. IV. i. 58, infra.—In v. 4 *sed* is used to contrast the particular case of Pamphilus with the general statement of v. 2. In v. 5, *surdus* is i. q. suridus from se, and the root of auris, Smith's Dict.

6. *Nam quod*, &c. Compare Andr. I. iii. 14. Quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere. *Actum est*, "It's all over." Cf. Eun. I. i. 9. Actum est, ilicet. Adelph. III. ii. 27. An expression of despair, derived, according to Donatus, from the Law Courts.

11. *Ex peregrinâ*, &c. Simo cannot suppose his son would be fool enough to acknowledge a child by a peregrina, i. q. meretrix, which would still be illegitimate according to the law, and so takes up the notion that it is a sham birth. *Vix tandem*, &c., "Why, fool as I am, I've scarcely at last come to understand it."

12. *Sensisse ait.* Cf. II. vi. 19.

15. Juno Lucina was the Greek Εἰλείθυια according to Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 27, though Hesiod Theog. 922 and Hom. Il. XI. 270-1 make the latter Juno's daughter. In Callim. H. in Del., Ilythyia is invoked by Latona, 131-2. Compare Hor. Carm. Sec. 14, Rite maturos aperire partus Lenis Ilithyia tuere matres : Sive tu Lucina probas vocari Seu genitalis. See also Ter. Adelph. III. iv. 41, and Catull. xxxiv. 13-14. Plaut. Aulul. IV. vii. 11. Trucul. II. v. 23. It seems clear that, generally speaking, women in childbirth invoked *Diana* under the name of Juno Lucina. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iv. 10, &c.—*Hui! tam cito?* "Ho, ho! what so soon?"

17. *Approperat*, "She is in a hurry!" Cf. Plaut. Trinumm. IV. iii. 3. Adde gradum: appropera.—*Non sat commode . . . hæc*, "These performances of yours (tibi i. q. tua.), Davus, have not been over cleverly distributed as to time." Madame Dacier says the metaphor is from the Drama, divided into acts and scenes. *Commode*—Heaut. Prol. 14.

19. *Num immemores discipuli?* "Are your pupils forgetful of their parts?" i. e. are Mysis, Lesbia, Glycerium, and Pamphilus forgetting what you've taught them, and is the fault with them, not you? Ruhnken points out that this, too, is a metaphor from the theatre where the Poet "docuit," the players "didicerunt" fabulam. See Hecyra Prol. Alt. 10 and 48. This was the reading of Bentley after Madame Dacier and Donatus, though the latter gives also the other reading, "Num immemor es discipuli." Have you forgotten your pupil? h. e.

Pamphilus. Do you mean to say you are not playing his game in this? He had said at I. ii. 21, Siquis magistrum ceperit ad eam rem improbum. Parry inclines to this reading. Most editors to the former.

21. *Quos mihi ludos redderet,* "What a game he would have played me." This is the old and usual reading, which may be retained, as analogous to the phrase "Ludos præsenti hic seni Facere." Mostell. Plaut. II. i. 80, and Mercator, II. i. 1, quoted by Parry. Bentley affirming that "alicui ludos reddere" is not Latin, proposed to read "Quos me ludos redderet," "What a joke he'd have made of me," which Ruhnken approved and corroborated by reference to Plaut. Aulul. II. ii. 75, Bacch. V. i. 4. There seems no occasion for the emendation.

22. *Nunc hujus periculo,* &c., "As it is, 'tis done at his peril, I'm all right." Nunc = as the matter stands. *In portu navigo.* Cf. Virg. Æn. vii. 598. Omnisque in limine portus. Plaut. Merc. IV. viii. 49, Res est in portu. Parry compares Cic. ad Fam. viii. 6. His tempestatibus prope es solus in portu.

ACTUS III.—Sc. II.

Lesbia comes out to give some commands to Archillis, and lets the audience know that Glycerium has a son. Simo is more fully persuaded of his idea that it's all a hoax, and Davus chimes in with this view, taking credit to himself for Pamphilus having withdrawn his affection from Glycerium. Simo is determined to urge on the marriage.

Metre:—	1—4.	Bacchiac Tetram.
	5—16.	Iambic Tetram. preceded by a clausula.
	17—18.	Iambic Trimeter. 44—52. Iambic Trimeter.
	19—29.	Iambic Tetram (v. 26 catalectic).
	30—43.	Trochaic Tetram. catalectic.

2. *Signa esse* ad salutem, i. e. salutaria. Ruhnken compare Heaut. I. ii. 33, Ea sunt ad virtutem omnia. Cæsar de B. G. IV. iii. 101. Quæ sunt ad incendia. Lavet in v. 3, is i. q. lavetur; the verb being used in a middle sense—*istæc,* your mistress. Bentley read Fac istæc lavet, or, fac ista ut lavet. The former is generally adopted. *Post deinde* "next afterwards," a pleonasm not unlike such usages as "repente subito." &c.

4. *Dari bibere.* The old Latin writers preferred to say "dari bibere" to "dari potum;" the inf. to the supine. So Gronovius, who quotes Cato de Re rusticâ, 104, Meridie dato bibere. Plaut. Pers. V. ii. 40, Bibere da usque plenis cantharis. Livy 40, 47, Ut bibere sibi juberet dari.

6. *Per ecastor scitus, &c.* Tmesis for "perscitus ecastor," "A very fine boy, by the gods." Compare for instances of this figure, Hecyra I. i. 1. Per pol quam paucos, h. e. Pol perquam paucos. Bentley at Actus II. vi. 24, of this play read, per parce nimium, h. e. pernimium parcè. In v. 7 ipse may be translated "the Master," like the Gr. αὐτὸς

8. Read here with Bentley, *Cumque huic est veritus.*

10. *Quid opus facto esset puerperæ.* Instead of the infinitive after

opus the ablative of a participle is often used (Opus est maturato. Liv. i. 58.) See Madvig. 266, obs. See below at verse 43 of this scene. *Quid* is governed by *facto,* as it would be by *facere.*

12. *Tandem,* "I pray? I beg?" Compare Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard), 614. Quid tandem admisi in me ut loqui non audeam?

13. *Saltem accuratè* (*me fallere debuisti*), "You ought at any rate to play your tricks on me carefully, so that, if I should have found you out, I might at least seem to be feared." "Accuratè" seems to be opposed to "apertè." "It was unwise to play your tricks so openly. You should have been more guarded." Stalbaum's idea that *accuratè* is the second person plural of accuro, is worthless.

16. *Interminatus sum,* &c., "I forbad you with threats to do it." Cf. Ter. Eun. V. i. 14. The "inter," in composition with minor, may signify "graviter," as in internecinus, interbibo, interimo, &c. Intermino is found in Plaut. Mil. Gl. II. iii. 42.—*Quid retulit?* "What did it boot?" from refert. v. impers. Phorm. IV. iii. 41, Parvi retulit non suscepisse. In v. 17, *Credon,* is the present for the future. See Menæch. Plaut. (Hildyard) 148, Ter. Eun. IV. vii. 44, &c.—*Teneo,* I comprehend: *habeo,* I have it, I know.

19. *Quasi non tibi siet renunciatum, hæc sic fore.* Bentley. But there is no difficulty in the text as it stood. In the next verse Bentley's reading *Mihin quicquam?* "What, has anything been told me?" is very probable. The old man, Simo, is jealous of the idea that he has been helped to discover the mare's nest.

21. *Nam qui istæc,* &c., "Why how did that suspicion of yours occur to you?"

22. *Quasi tu dicas,* h. e. As though you meant. Dicere = velle, significare: as in Eun. IV. v. 10, and Phorm. I. ii. 54, where diceres = putares.—*Certe enim scio,* Why, I'm certain of it! Enim (γάρ). *Non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim.* You do not yet thoroughly know my nature. *Etiam.* I. i. 89, Nil etiam suspicans mali. Donatus quotes Virgil, Æn. vi. 485, Idæumque etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.

24. *Dari verba.* Cf. Ter. Andr. I. iii. 6, Cui verba dare difficile est. *Muttire* literally "to say 'mu,'" hence our word to mutter. Cf. Plaut. Menæchm. 613 (Hildyard's Glossary). Compare Curcul. 21, Nunquam ullum verbum muttit. Pers. Sat. i. 119, Men' muttire nefas.

27. This is Bentley's collocation of the words. The ordinary reading is, *deferent puerum huc ante ostium.*—*Nilo setius* is i. q. nihilo secius.

30. I'd fain have this ill opinion of yours far removed from me. Prorsus = proversus, h. e. *μακρὰν.*

32. *Qui,* whereby.

33. *Inventum est falsum,* "That has proved to be false." Or *inventum* may be a substantive.—*Missa est illico* = *αὐτόθεν ἐπέμφθη,* Donatus. Illico is "directly" "on the spot." Cf. eloco in Plaut. Menæchm. 359, 500, Aulul. 54. There can be no doubt that the verses from Audivi to nuptiæ, 31—36, are rightly placed in the mouth of Davus. Davus would naturally state fiction as truth, Simo would not.

35. *Et puerum ut adferret simul.* "And to bring withal a baby." *Nihil moventur nuptiæ.* "There's no impediment to the wedding." Goveanus translates "impediri non possunt nuptiæ." *Moventur* is not i. q. differuntur, are postponed, as Donatus supposed.

38. *Extemplo,* i.q. extempore, "On the instant." Templo is from templum, i.e. tempulum, a diminutive of tempus, any division of time or space. Afterwards tempus was restricted to time, templum to space, especially in augury (see Livy I. 6). This is Parry's explanation.

39. Davus, unable to answer Simo's question, goes into a parade of his own services. *Illam* and *hanc* both refer to Glycerium. In v. 41 *id negoti* means keeping Pamphilus up to the marriage.

42. *Id spero adjuturos deos.* Another reading recognised by Gronovius and by Goveanus is, Id spero adjutores Deos, i.e. adjutores fore ad id. "Verbals," says Goveanus, "govern the same cases as verbs themselves," and he quotes from Cicero pro Muren.: Fautores honori et dignitati. Gronovius more appositely quotes Terence. Adelph. V. viii. 16. *Idne* estis *auctores* mihi? For *parato opus est,* see v. 10.

45. *Atque haud scio an,* &c., "And I'm not sure whether all he has said isn't false." *Parvi pendo.* Cf. I. v. 58, Fecit maximi. For *conveniam* in 48, see II. ii. 31.

49. *Quid alias malim,* &c., "What else can I prefer to these nuptials taking place to-day?" If we read *quid,* "alias" must be understood as equivalent to "aliter," as Parry suggests. Bentley seems to have doubted that "alias" could be so used, as he proposed "quando alias," when else. But *quid* may be "why," and "alias" equivalent to "alio tempore." "Why should I wish these nuptials to take place at other time than the present?"

52. Bentley read *Chremem* for *obviam,* because Simo was still on the stage, and had not gone to meet Chremes, and because *ipsum* would be most naturally referred to Pamphilus. But Chremes is the leading idea in the last six lines, and we see no adequate ground for changing the text.

ACTUS III.—Sc. III.

SIMO asks Chremes to give his daughter in marriage to Pamphilus at once. Chremes replies by urging his liaison with Glycerium. This is off, says Simo; and he begs his friend to give his daughter now, so as to save Pamphilus from future irregularities. In proof of his statement he is prepared to bring the testimony of Davus, and the scene closes with Chremes half persuaded.

Metre:—1—5. Iambic Tetrameter with clausula.
6—42. Iambic Trimeters.
43—7. Iambic Tetrameter catalectic.

1. *Jubeo Chremetem* (scil: salvere), "Good day to Chremes." Cf. Adelph. III. iv. 14, where salvere is expressed. Livy i. 16.—*Optato* is an adverb formed from the ablative of the participle or adjective. See Madvig. Gram. sect. 198, obs. 2: note. Other such adverbs are necopinato, improviso, merito, sortito, &c. *Optato* here = acceptably, seasonably. In v. 3, *viso,* "I am come to see."

4. *Paucis* (verbis. sc.) Cf. I. i. 2, Bentley proposed to punctuate

Ausculta: paucis et quid te ego velim et quod tu quæris scies. There is no need of any emendation.

6. *Per te deos oro.* For this insertion of the pronoun between the preposition and the case governed by it in adjurations, Gronovius quotes Mostell. (Plaut.) IV. i. 57, Nunc te ego per genua obsecro. Livy xxiii. 9. Per ego te, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor quæsoque. Parry observes that the phrase arose from the Greek πρός σε τῶν θεῶν.

7. *A parvis,* Cf. I. i. 8, A parvolo ut semper tibi, &c. *Quoius,* in v. 9, is the old form of cujus.

12. *Quasi hoc te orando a me impetrare oporteat.* Quasi has here, as Ruhnken observes, a negative force. "As if you ought" = "you ought not, to gain this from me by entreaty." So, V. iii. 19, "Quasi tu hujus indigeas patris" is, i. q. "You do not need a father such as I am:" and so in II. v. 6, above. *Alium atque,* "other than." So Cicero, ad Fam. II. 3, Aliter atque ostenderam facio. See Madv. Gr. 444.

14. *Si in remst utrique,* &c. "If 'tis for the interest of both." Cf. Hecyra, I. ii. 27, Ita Di Deæque faxint, si in rem est Bacchidis.—*In commune ut consulas* (v. 16): "To consult our common interests." Ruhnken quotes Liv. xxiv. 22, Undique consuli in medium. Lucan, v. 46, Consulite in medium patres. Ovid, Met. i, has, In medium quærebant. Parry adds, Virg. Æn. xi. 335, Consulite in medium.

18. *Itaque postulo.* *Itaque* = et ita. So Livy, v. 4, Ita geniti itaque educati.—*Ni ipsa res monent,* "But that occasion urges." Colman. In v. 20, "Audio" is ironical, and equivalent to "non credo." See Phorm. V. viii. 54, where, as here, "audio" and "fabulæ" are sneering answers to statements which he who utters them, doubts. —*Fabulæ.* See above, at I. iii. 19.

22. *Sic hercle ut dicam tibi.* "Ay, even, i'faith, as I'll tell you." In the next verse, Bentley unnecessarily omits "est." Lindenbr. compares Amphitr. III. ii. 60—2; and Parry quotes Menander's line,

ὀργὴ φιλούντων ὀλίγον ἰσχύει χρόνον.

24. *Id te oro ut ante eamus.* Donatus here supposed "ob" to be understood before *id* (as in Virg. Æn. ii. 141). But this is needless. *Id* is the accusative of the thing after *oro,* and is explained by what follows. "I intreat *this* of you, *namely,* that we anticipate them."

25. *Dùmque,* &c. "And while his passion is stopped by contumelies." Mil. G. III. i. 11, Tuopte tibi consilio *occludunt* linguam. In v. 26, *Harum scelera,* "the wiles of these creatures." Donatus quotes a similar case of an invidious use of plural for singular. Eu. I. i. 3, Non perpeti meretricum contumelias.

29. *Consuetudine et conjugio liberali.* This would seem to be a Hendiadys for Consuetudine conjugii liberalis. (For instances of the figure, Madvig. Gr. 481, and Virg. Æn. i. 61, 111.) Construe "bound by the intimacy arising from honourable wedlock." *Liberalis,* as Parry observes, is opposed to "peregrina" (III. i. 11).

30. *Sese emersurum.* A curious case of "emergo," used transitively. Gronovius and Goveanus both quote Cicero Harusp. Respons. 25, Tum se emergit et fertur illuc.—Corn. Nepos. Atticus, VI, Quibus ex malis ut se emersit. Apuleius in Apolog. V. xxxiii. 4: Gronovius.—Parry instances a similar transitive use of "penetro." Menæchm. II. iii. 54,

Penetraui pedem; (where see Hildyard's Glossary, 309, for several other examples).

31—32. *At ego—perpeti.* "But I don't think either that he can be constant to my daughter, or I allow *of his marrying her.*"—(neque *posse* me perpeti.)—*Periculum feceris.* Compare Eun. III. ii. 23, Fac periculum in literis.

34—35. *Nempe incommoditas,* &c. Construe "Well the whole awkwardness after all amounts to this, namely, the possible event of a separation, which may Heaven forefend." *Incommoditas* is a euphemism for *malum,* as "discessio" is for "divortium:" for "huc redit" see Eun. I. ii. 78, Nempe hæc nunc verba huc redeunt. Parry remarks on the nice choice of moods: "eveniat" of a bare supposition: "corrigitur" of a result he deems certain: and so also "restitueris" and "invenies." Bentley read "invenias."

40. *Quid istic.* "Enough." "Why *say* all that," literally. Eun. I. ii. 91, Quid istic, Phædria? In the next verse translate with Parry, "I should be sorry that you should have any advantage obstructed in me," i. e. in my person. Bentley read "intercludier." Gronovius mentions a reading "claudere" for "claudicare," h.e. mancum esse, "should be curtailed," and observes that "claudeo" and "claudo" were used in this sense. He quotes Cic. Tusc. Quæst. v. 8, and other passages in Pliny and Sallust for this use. But it is farfetched, in this instance, to read "claudere," and so explain it. Compare Eun. I. ii. 84, Numcubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier.

43. *Sed qui ais?* "But how say you?" "But then" Introduction of an objection.—*Intimust' eorum consiliis* (in v. 47) is emphatic.—*Tute adeo,* "You yourself." Plaut. Epid. II. i. 2, Tute adeo is es.

ACTUS III.—Sc. IV.

Davus summoned to confirm his statement, comes in to urge the immediate celebration of the marriage. Simo states to Davus that he has been outwitting him, for no marriage was intended: but that all is right now, for Chremes consents. Davus is suprised and alarmed to find how he has been taken in, but dissembles and promises his aid in the further estrangement of Pamphilus from Glycerium. Chremes goes home to prepare. Simo quits the stage to look for his son, and Davus remains to soliloquise on his blunder.

Metre:

V. 1, with the last of Scene 3 = an Iambic Tetram. catalectic.
All the other lines *Iambic Tetrameter,* and v. 26 a clausula.

2. *Audin' tu illum?* So all the MSS. Bentley rejects *tu illum.* But Parry defends the verse, showing that the last syllable of *illum* coalesces with *ego* in v. 3.

4. *Volgus servorum.* "As common sorte of servants is wont to do." Cooper's Thesaur. So Hecyr. IV. ii. 24, Vulgus mulierum. For celo (v. 6) with two accusatives, see Madvig. Gramm. 228, a. obs.

7. *Nam propemodum habeo jam fidem.* "For at last I almost think

I can trust you." Omit "tibi" after *habeo*, with Bentley and later editions. — *Eâ gratiâ* (v. 8) is i.q. ejus rei causâ. — *Vos ut pertemptarem*, "to sound my son and you." Colman. *Sic res est.* *οὕτως ἔχει.* "It's a fact!"

12. *Numnam periimus?* "Are we then undone?" (aside.)

13. *Vixque id exoro.* "And I can scarce gain the object of my prayers." This elicits from Davus the exclamation "Occidi," "undone," which Simo overhearing, exclaims, *Hem! quid dixti.* "Ha! what said you?" Davus makes the best of it by saying, *Optimè, inquam, factum!* "I said very well done." Colman preserves the alliteration in English. Parry quotes from Livy, iv. 17, a similar confusion of *optimè* and *occidi*: and a like turn of a speech in Richard III. Act III. Scene 2:

> *Glo.* So good, so wise, they say, do ne'er live long. (aside.)
> *Prince.* What say you, uncle?
> *Glo.* I say, without characters fame lives long.

14. *Per hunc.* "As far as this man is concerned." h. e. Chremes. In v. 15, *renuncio* is the present for the future, as in Menæchm. 148. For *apparentur* (nuptiæ) Bentley read the impersonal "apparetur" (see Eun. III. v. 35), "that I may bid them get ready." But we may retain the plural. Nuptiæ is understood and to be referred to the supper which Davus (II. ii. 31) expected that Chremes would prepare. In v. 17, translate *ego vero solus*, "Yes, I alone *brought them about*." Davus speaks perhaps, in a double sense, intending Simo to take it for self-condemnation, while he himself is implying, "I alone indeed! Much I've done to help the affair!"

18. *Irritatus.* See Phorm. (V. viii. 39). Donatus explains irritari as derived from dogs, Qui restrictis dentibus hanc literam *R.* imitantur. Plaut. Capt. III. i. 25. Ne canem quidem irritatum voluit quisquam imitarier: Saltem si non irriderent, dentes ut restringerent. Compare the words ringi, rictus, irrire or hirrire.

20. *Nullus sum.* "I'm lost." Ruhnken quotes Ov. Met. ix. 734, Vellem nulla forem: and Livy vi. 18, Nullus repente fui. Cf. Hecyra, IV. i. 6, Nulla sum. For "pistrinum," in 21, see above I. ii. 28.—*Proficisci* is not always "to go a long way:" it often only means "prodire aliquo" (Ruhnken). Gronovius quotes, in illustration of this sense, Plaut. Aulul. I. ii. 40, Nunc quo profectus sum, ibo. Rud. III. vi. 9. Trucul. I. ii. 105.

22. *Preci* (the dative of obsolete prex, precis) occurs only here and in Phorm. III. iii. 14. The ablative singular alone is common.—*In nuptias conjeci*, "I've thrust into a marriage." Parry compares II. iii. 12, where concludar implies the same idea of a cage or prison, as "conjeci" here. "Herilis filius," the adj. possessive instead of the genitive "heri." *Hem astutias* (25), "Lo! this is my cunning!" (ironically.)

27. *Utinam mihi esset—darem.* "I would I had something here at hand, on which I might throw myself:" *quo* = in quod. Ruhnken says a precipice is meant. Goveanus explains, "Utinam clivus esset aliquis, per quem me demitterem, ne a Pamphilo viderer." And he quotes Adelph. IV. ii. 36, Hâc te præcipitato, in illustration. But hâc (viâ) is not a case in point.

ACTUS III.—Sc. V.

Pamphilus enters, distrest at the thought that he has been thrust upon this marriage by worthless Davus. To avoid his wrath, Davus promises to find some loophole, by which his young master may escape—not that he is sanguine on the subject.

Metre:

1—14 Iambic Tetrameter.
15—18 Trochaic Tetram. Catalectic.

1. *Ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit?* Bentley proposed a note of interrogation at *est*, and the omission of *perdidit* as well as "mihi," at the end of the line. Parry defends the old reading, which, by his aid, is quite satisfactory. *Illic scelus, qui,* the masc. pronouns agreeing with neut. noun, or rather with the masc. object for which that neut. noun stands, is a not uncommon case of the figure Synesis, or Schema *πρὸς τὸ σημαινόμενον.* (See Wordsworth's Latin Gramm.: K. Edward VI., Sect. 137, p. 131, and Hor. Od. I. xxxvii. 21-2. Fatale monstrum, quæ generosius Perire quærens—where "quæ" agrees with "Cleopatra," implied in "monstrum.") See Eun. II. iii. 10, Senium qui me hodie remoratus est. Parry quotes Anacreon, iii. 17, *βρέφος φέροντα τόξον.* The difficulties of scansion Mr. Parry solves by showing that "ubi" is pronounced as "oὺ," and so elided, while *illic* and *scelus* are pronounced as monosyllables. Illic is i. q. ille.

2. *Nulli consili.* *Nulli,* the old genitive for nullius. Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 207, has, Studiosus nullæ rei aliæ, where "nullæ" is for "nullius."

7. In v. 3, *futili* is literally "leaky." A "vas" was called "futile," quia infusa statim effundebat.—Ruhnken. The derivation seems to be "fundo." *Pretium,* in v. 4, is i.q. "præmium," or "pœna." Virg. Æn. ix. 232, Rem magnam pretiumque moræ: xii, 352, Affecit pretio. Ovid. Ep. vi. 148, Perfidiæ pretio qua nece dignus eras. Hor. Od. III. xxiv. 24. Compare the Greek *μισθὸς* with *inultum id nunquam auferet,* Cf. Heautont. V. i. 45.

8. *Nec quid me nunc faciam scio.*—See IV. ii. 26. *Quid me fiet?* Me = de me. Gronov. (Livy, xxiii. 16), says that three forms were in use, "Quid me faciam:" "quid de me faciam:" "quid mihi faciam." *Atque id ago sedulo,* "And yet that's what I am busy about." In v. 9, *moram* is the cognate accusative after *productem,* which would of itself signify "to cause delays." *Producam* is the more common reading. *Huic malo:* h. e. verberibus, according to Goveanus.

10. *Ohe!* "Soho!" Pamphilus has spied Davus.

11. *Miserum impeditum esse?* Note here the force of "impedio," to put your foot into a snare; "expedio," to get it out again. The slang phrase "to put your foot into it," may have arisen, like many others, from this classical origin. For the metaph. see Plaut. Mil. G. IV. ix. 11, Sese jam impedivit in plagas: quoted by Parry. And see also Plaut. Epid. I. i. 79, Expeditum ex impedito.

12. *Tibi ego ut credam?* (postulas: scil.) "What, I believe you?" Compare I. v. 28, Eine ego ut advorser?—*Furcifer,* "gallows-thief," th. furca and fero. See Plaut. Pseud. I. iii. 127, On *Imo melius spero,* "Nay

better, I hope;" see Parry's able note. Imo is the adv. of "imus," opp. to "summus," and not (as long imagined) a mutilation of "in modo." See Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 444.

16. *Sine—ad me redeam.* "Let me recover myself," ("ut" understood.) Compare Adelphi, V. iii. 8, Tandem reprime iracundiam, atque ad te redi.—*Jam aliquid dispiciam;* "I shall soon hit upon something:" h.e. discover by mental process.

18. Bentley reads "monet" for "sinit." But there is no need of this. As Parry well observes, "a verb may be used in its natural sense in one clause, and in a derived sense in another." In the first clause we must supply "monet" in sense: construing, "Present time compels me to look out for myself, and does not let me take vengeance on you." Ruhnken quotes Catull. lxv. 102, "Aut mortem oppeteret Theseus, aut præmia laudis," where another verb must be supplied in sense in the 2nd clause.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. I.

Charinus comes upon the stage full of reproaching Pamphilus with treachery; but the latter tries to explain to him how the plottings of Davus have brought him, in spite of himself, to the present awkward position. Charinus then proceeds to rail at Davus, who replies that he will yet find means to hinder the nuptials.

Metre:

1—13, Cretics, with dactyls intermixed.
14—16, 19—25, Trochaic Tetrameters.
17—18, 26—30, 39—40, 58—59, Iambic Tetrameters.
31—38, 41—57, Iambic Trimeters.

2. *Quoiquam = cuiquam.* *Vecordia,* senselessness, ἀγνωμοσύνη.—*Ut malis gaudeant.* Menander writes, ταῖς ἀτυχίαις μήποτ' ἐπίχαιρε τῶν πέλας. *Gaudeant* is the best reading, as *cuiquam,* to which the verb is referred, is plural in sense.—Livy, ii. 22, Pergunt domos eorum, apud quem quisque servierant.

4. *Comparent,* i.q. "parent" or "quærant." See Heaut. II. iv. 17; Livy, iv. 58, Ex incommodo alieno suam occasionem petere.

5. *Id ne est verum?* "Is that fair and just?" Hor. Ep. I. vii. 98; Cic. in Orat. pro Domo, 8. Hor. S. II. iii. 313, Te quoque verum est. Cæsar B. G., iv. 8, Neque verum esse, qui fines suos tueri non potuerunt, alienos occupare. Livy, ii. 48, &c., Cicero pro Quinctio. Continuo—ne verum fuit postulare, ut ex edicto bona possidere liceret.

5. *Immo id hominumst—adest.* "Nay, that's the basest class of men to whom some little shame is present only (modo) about refusing you:" i.q. men who have some little scruple about denying a favour, but none about non-fulfilment." *Quis* = queis.

8. *Se aperiunt,* "they discover their real nature." Ruhnken quotes Ovid, A. A. 371, Dum sumus incauti studioque *aperimur* in ipso. For *cogit,* in v. 9, Bentley, following the Cod. Victorian, reads "premit." *Res,* interest.

11. *Cur meam tibi* (rem dem. sc.)—*Proximus sum egomet mihi.* "Charity begins at home." Eurip. ὡς πᾶς αὑτὸν τοῦ πέλας μᾶλλον φιλεῖ.—*Attamen 'ubi fides,'* &c. "But should you ask, where's your honour, they are not a whit abashed: in cases where they ought to have shame or scruple, they have none: in cases where they need not do so, there they scruple." Cf. Plaut. Epid. II. i. 1, Plerique homines, quos cum nihil refert pudet, &c.

15. *Expostulem,* "complain of." Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 103, Tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum parum missum sibi.

16. "Must I heap on him many curses, much abuse?" *Ingero* is to load as with a shower of missiles. Plaut. Pseudol. I. ii. 24, Ingere aquam; and see Plaut. Asin. V. ii. 77. Tibull. Eleg. III. v. 101, Ingeret hic potius juvenis maledicta puellæ. *Mala* is here, i.q. maledicta, as in Menæchm. V. i. 16, Omnia mala ingerebat, quemquam adspexerat (619 Hildyard.)—*Atque aliquis dicat 'nil promoveris'* "And then some one may say, 'you will have gained not a whit by it.'" Compare Hecyra, IV. iv. 81; and see Eurip. Hippolyt. 1294, καίτοι προκόψω γ' οὐδὲν, ἀλγυνῶ δέ σε.

17. *Multum* (sc. promovero.) "Yes, I shall gain much. I shall at any at any rate (certè) &c. &c."—*Morem gessero.* See Ter. Eun. I. ii. 108, Mos gerundu'st Thaidi. Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard) 690, Morem geras. Compare the use of "morigerus" in Andr. I. v. 59, Tibi morigera fuit in rebus omnibus.

18. *Respiciunt,* "look upon," as gods and saviours on their suppliants. Ovid. Tristia, ii. 175, Præsens hanc respicis urbem. Hor. Od. I. ii. 35, Nepotes Respicis auctor. Plaut. Bacchid. IV. iii. 24, Deus respiciet nos aliquis. The opposite word is "suspicio," to look up to, as inferiors to a superior. See Parry's note.—*Itane imprudens?* "Was it really through thoughtlessness?" (ironically.)—*Causa,* "excuse."—*Solvisti fidem.* "You have discharged your promise." (also said ironically.) Parry quotes Ovid. Fast. i. 642, Voverat, et voti solverat ante fidem.

20. *Quid 'tandem?'* "Why say 'at last?'" Compare Plaut. Cuscul. I. i. 5, Pa. At tandem tandem. Phæ. Tandem odiosus es mihi. —*Ducere postulas?* Ducere, "to deceive." Cf. I. ii. 9. Phorm. III, ii. 16. *Postulas.* "Postulo, with the infinitive corresponds with the Greek ἀξιοῦν, to desire." (Parry)." Cf. Adelph. II. ii. 30.

22. *Spectavi,* "judged." Æneid, ix, 235 Neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis, Quæ ferimus.—*Falsus es,* "You are deceived." Sallust, Jug. 85, Næ illi falsi sunt. *Solidum gaudium,* substantial gratification. —Cf. Eun. V. ii. 32, Solidum parerem hoc mihi beneficium. (Solidus —perhaps from the Oscan "sollus" = totus. Smith's Dictionary.) —*Lactasses.* See below, at V. iv. 8, Eorum animos lactas. Lacto is from the obsolete verb "lacio," the compounds of which, illicio, elicio, are common enough.

25. *Habeas?* "Have her, take her;" an angry concession, as in V. iii. 18, Habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ.—*Habeam?* "Have her, indeed!" *Vorser,* subjunctive, because spoken of his own feelings; *confecit,* indicative, because of a fact external to himself. See Parry's note, I. v. 36. For *de te exemplum capit,* "he takes pattern by you," the more usual phrase is *ex te.* Compare Adelph. III. iii. 62.

29. *Altercasti* (the ancient form of altercor). derived from "alter."

It is properly and originally "alternis loqui," without any idea of quarrel. So Ruhnken on this passage, who quotes Cæsar de Bell. Civ. iii. 17.

31. *Imo etiam, quo*, &c. "Nay rather, so little do you know my troubles."—*Quo minus*, separated by Tmesis.—*Nunc*, "but now," "just lately." *Tu coactus tuâ voluntate es.* Homer Il. iv. 43, ἑκὼν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ. Aristoph. ἑκὼν οὐχ ἑκών.—*Mane*, "Hold there!" Heaut. II. iii. 32.

36. *Quor* (cur) *me enicas?* "Why do you worry me to death?" Compare Eun. III. v. 6, Rogitando obtundat, enicet. Compare also the use of exanimo, in Hor. Od. II, xvii. 1, Cur me querelis exanimas tuis. In v. 37, "esse" is omitted after "me" by Bentley. It is not needful to the metre. See Parry's Introduction. p. li., note 8.

39. *Quis homo istuc*, &c. In this verse Bentley omits "interturbat" as a gloss which had crept into the text. Parry retains it because Donatus specially notices the word. Goveanus and others read,

C. Quis hoc istuc? *P.* Davos. *C.* Davos? *P.* Davos omnia.

And Goveanus gives "interturbat" there as a gloss. But there seems no sound reason for departing from the text, as Donatus read it. Construe "*C.* What man?—*P.* Davus.—*C.* What, Davus?—*P.* Causes all this confusion.—*C.* Wherefore?—*P.* I know not, save that I'm very sure the Gods were wroth with me for listening to him." *Qui* signifying the cause, takes a subjunctive.—*Deos fuisse iratos.* See Phorm., I. ii. 24, IV, iii. 31. Hor. Sat. II. iii. 8, Iratis natus paries dîs atque poetis.

42. *Duint*, the old form for "dent." See Plaut. Menæchm. 184 (Hildyard), where "duis" occurs.—Aulul. 23, Duit. So in Ter. Phorm. V. viii. 4, we have creduas for credas; and in Menæchm. 223, perduint for perdant. "At," in the beginning of this verse, betokens a burst of indignation. Compare Virg. ii. 535, At tibi pro scelere exclamat, pro talibus ausis. Ovid. Heroid. xii. 1, At tibi Colchorum, &c. Hor. Epod. v. i, At o Deorum siquis in cælo regis, &c. Parry quotes several passages where "at" introduces favourable prayers.

44. *Quod nisi hoc.* Bentley reads *quidni hoc.* In v. 45, *Scio* is "no doubt" ironically.

46. *Hac non successit* (quod ago: scilicet). "Our plan has not succeeded this way; we will make the attempt another way." Probably *successit* is used impersonally; as *processit* below, at v. 47.

49. *Imo etiam*, "Nay, on the contrary: for I'm very sure, if you look *very* carefully to it, you'll accomplish two marriages instead of one for me." For *ad*vigilaveris, compare Phorm. I. iv. 26, Tanto magis te advigilare æquum est. *Ad* strengthens the force of *vigilo.* Note the use of *unus* in the plural, because used with a substantive which has no singular. See Madvig. 76, c. obs.

51. *Pro servitio*, "in consideration of my being your slave," "as a slave's duty," "as befits your slave." Parry quotes Adelph. I. i. 23, Pro meo.—*Manibus pedibus*; see above, I. i. 134.

54. Westerhov. compares Menander in Δεισιδαίμονι, quoted by Stobæus:—

> οὐ δεῖ γὰρ ἀδικεῖν οἰκέτας· ἄλλως τε καὶ
> ὅταν οὐ πονηρῶς, ἀλλὰ μετ' εὐνοίας τινὸς
> πταίσωσιν· αἰσχρὸν τοῦτο γὰρ πέλεται πάνυ.

55. *Parum succedit*, &c., "Does my undertaking fail? Still I do my best" (sedulo = sine dolo).—*Melius* (sc. consilium).—*Me missum face*, "Give me my dismissal." See V. i. 14, Nos missos face. Phorm. V. viii. 53, Missum te facimus.

57. *Cupio*, "I would it were so."—*Restitue in quem me accepisti locum.* Bentley altered this line into "Restitue quem a me," &c. But, as Ruhnken observes, the former reading is quite satisfactory, and must be explained as a Græcism (a case of attraction), being equivalent to "Restitue me in illum locum in quo me accepisti," "Place me again where you found me." He compares Livy, i. 29, Raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis.

59. *Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium.* Greek doors opened outwards, and comers-out rapped the door inside, to apprize passers-by. Hence the frequent phrase of the text (see Hecyra IV. i. 6; Phorm. V. v. 12). *A Glycerio.* Compare Mil. Gl. (Plaut.) II. i. 76, Foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene.—*Nil ad te*, "No business of yours."—*Quæro*, "I'm considering," or "devising."—*Hem nuncin' demum?* "What now, at last?" —*Inventum dabo*, h. e. inveniam. Cf. Eun. II. i. 7, Effectum dabo, i. q. efficiam, Ruhnken.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. II.

Mysis enters, promising Glycerium to bring Pamphilus to her. She meets him, and begs him to come to her mistress, who is distressed, Pamphilus concludes, about his reported marriage. He repeats his vows of fidelity. Davus again promises Charinus and Pamphilus that he will devise a plan to frustrate Simo. Pamphilus goes to see Glycerium, and Charinus goes home to await Davus with news. Mysis awaits Davus, who has gone into Glycerium's house.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Ubi ubi* = ubicunque. Livy ii. 2, Ne ubi ubi regum desiderium esset. Ter. Eun. V. viii. 12; Plaut. Asinaria II. ii. 21.—*Macerare*, "to fret." "To soften by steeping," is the primary sense (Adelph. III. iii. 27), whence arises the idea of "to weaken." Plaut. Trinumm. II. i. 2 Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo.

3. *Te mihi offers.* Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 66, At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas.

5. *Hoc malum integrascit*, "this mischief begins afresh." Donatus explains *malum*, amor meus, or Glycerii solicitudo. But it seems rather to have reference to Davus's mismanagement, which is producing new trouble. With the frequentative "integrasco" (integer), cf. "puerasco," from puer, and see Madv. 196.—*Sicine*, &c., to Davus.—*Sollicitarier* must be pronounced, as Parry shows, sollcitaryer, a quadrisyllable.

8. *Quiesci* is here used impersonally. Construe, "To which how easily might there have been quiet, or cessation, had this fellow only kept quiet." Davus (inclined to bully Charinus) rejoins, "That's

right! since my young master here's not mad enough, of himself, do you egg him on."

11. *Per omnes tibi adjuro deos. Adjuro*, says Gronovius, is always, with the ancients, for the simple "juro." See Plaut. Cistell. II. iii. 27, Seque eam peperisse sancte adjurabat mihi. Ibid, 40, Donec se adjurat anus jam mihi monstrari, &c. Livy, xliii. 14.

12. *Non, si*, &c., "No, not though I knew that I must take all men (and my father among them) for enemies."—*Valeant qui inter nos*, "Away with those who would part us asunder." *Valeant* = in malam rem abeant. Ruhnken illustrates the phrase by Adelph. IV. iv. 14; Hor. Epist. II. i. 180, Valeat res ludicra. See also V. iii. 18, Imo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ.

15. *Resipisco*, "I revive," "I breathe again."—*Non Apollinis*, &c., "Apollo's oracle 's not more true than my answer." For the use of *atque* after the comparative here, see Madvig. Gr. 303 a. Parry quotes Catull. lxi. 176, Illi non minus ac tibi, &c. *Ac* is only so used in poets and antiquated Latin.

16. *Si poterit fieri, ut ne . . . credat*, "If it can be brought about, that my father should not believe that it was owing to me (per me stetisse. Cæsar, B. C. i. 141, Per Afranium stetisse quo minus dimicaretur), that this marriage did not take place, well!" *Ne* is here equivalent to *non*.

18. *In proclivi quod est*, "an easy matter," "a thing that 's easy." Proclivis, literally means "on the slope." Cf. Plaut. Capt. II. ii. 86, Tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est quando pluit. Sallust, Orat. II. ad C. Cæsarem, Alia omnia in proclivi erunt. For the use of "in" with the ablative of the adjective (loco understood) as a neuter adjective, compare, In tuto; In tranquillo; De improviso. Heaut. II. iii. 40, &c.

19. *Quis videor?* "What think you of me?"—*Miser*, &c., "That you 're as wretched as I am."—DAVUS. *Consilium quæro*, "I am looking out for a scheme."—CHARIN. *Fortis!* "Clever fellow."

20. Bentley proposed Fortis es, siquid conere, "You are a clever fellow, in whatever you really attempt." Parry's emendation is very elegant and probable, Scin' quid conere, "Be sure you know what you you 're attempting:" like ἆρ' οἶσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον." He compares Rudens III. v. 18, Tange, sed scin' quomodo? Pœnul. I. ii. 162.—*Scio quid conere* must be given up, and either of these solutions adopted. We prefer the last as the least alteration.—*Effectum reddam*, i. q. efficiam. Compare IV. i. 61, Inventum dabo.

22, 23. *Dies hic mi*, &c, "I fear this day won't suffice for carrying out (my scheme): that you may not suppose I 'm at leisure now for talking. So be off with you hence, for you hinder me."—*Vos amolimini*, i. e. abite. Cf. Phorm. III. iii. 34, Modo te hinc amove.

25. *Verum vis dicam*, "Do you wish me to tell you the truth?" Davus had only intended a gentle hint to Charinus to be off; and he, prosy fellow, begins a long-winded speech. This will explain the following words.—*Immo etiam*, "Nay, rather, (instead of a plain answer) he 's opening the commencement of a long narration to me." "Now for a tedious tale," Colman.—With *Quid me fiet* (in ver. 26) compare III. v. 8.

27. *Quod tibi dieculam addo*, "that I extend a respite to you, for as

long as I put off the wedding for Pamphilus." "Diecula," diminutive of "dies." Parry quotes Plaut. Pseudol. I. v. 88, where "diecula" is used in the same sense.—*Quantum* = in quantum.

28. *Quid ergo?* (quæris, scil.)

29. *Huc face ut ad me venias,* "Take care to come hither to my house." With *ad me,* compare "apud me," in Catull.; "a Glycerio," above, &c. Charinus's house is supposed to be on the stage.—*Siquid poteris,* "if you at all succeed.

30. *Age veniam,* "Well, well, I'll come."

ACTUS IV.—Sc. III.

To Mysis soliloquising, enter Davus with the baby, which he persuades her to lay before Simo's door. Chremes suddenly appears, and Davus changes his plan, pretending to have come without the child, which Mysis is holding in utter ignorance what Davus is going to do.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Nihilne,* &c., "Can it be that nothing's sure to any man?" Menander, *βέβαιον οὐδὲν ἐν βίῳ δοκεῖ πέλειν.*—*Proprium* is "sure and inalienable, as it were." Ruhnken quotes Nepos, Thrasybul. 4, Parvâ munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt. And Parry, Plaut. Mostell. I. iii. 68, Illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vitâ.—*Vestram fidem* (testor sc.).

3. *In quovis loco,* "on every occasion." See Adelph. II. ii. 8, Pecuniam *in loco* negligere.—In v. 5, *facile,* is i. q. liquido, "plainly," "without doubt." Eun. IV. iii. 6, Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem venefico.—*Hic,* "under present circumstances."—*Illic,* "In former times," before Pamphilus loved her.

7. *Opus est tuâ mihi,* &c., "Now, Mysis, I have need of the display of all your memory and adroitness in this business." Most commentators take *exprompta* for "promptâ" "paratâ," as a mere adjective; but surely it is a kindred construction to the frequent, Opus est facto, maturato, &c., the participial ablative; which is often varied by the substantive combined with the participle, e. g. Opus est Hirtio convento. Cic. ad Att. x. 4. See Madv. 266, obs. Bentley needlessly read *malitiâ* instead of *memoriâ.*

11. *Ex arâ hinc,* &c., "Take you herbs from hence from the altar (of Apollo), and lay it under him." There were two altars on the stage, one to Apollo, or Bacchus, according as the play was a comedy or a tragedy and the other to the god or goddess of the particular festival: (here, at the Megalensian games, to the goddess-mother, Cybele.)—*Verbenas* is explained by Ruhnken to mean all herbs from a sacred enclosure, or boughs of trees consecrated to the gods, as laurel, olive, myrtle-branches.

13, 14. *Quia, si forte opus sit,* &c., "Because, if haply I have need of an oath to my master that I did not place it there, I may *then* be able to give it conscientiously." Bentley read "jurato," against which, the sense of all MSS. but one, he says, is unanimous. We

may retain *jurandum*, in the sense of *jusjurandum*, as Donatus did; which will be the nominative to *opus sit*, opus being taken adjectivally. —*Liquido* = sine fraude. Parry compares Cicero in Verrem, II. iv. 56, Aliquid liquido confirmare. Gronovius quotes Ovid. Ex Ponto, III. iii. 49, Liquido juratus dicere possis; and IV. vi. 21. See also the use of liquet, in Ter. Eun. II. iii. 40, Mihi liquet dejerare.

15. *Nova religio,* "novel scruples of conscience. Cf. Heaut. II. i. 16.

18. *Repudio,* "I reject," (spurn with the foot, lit.) th. pudio. Compare tri-pudium = triplex pulsatio (Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 226). Hor. Od. III. xviii. 15, Pepulisse terram Ter pede.—*Intenderam* is a metaphor from the archer.—*Quoque,* in ver. 19, seems to continue the interrupted sentence, *Sponsæ pater intervenit.*

23. *Aut tu plus vides.* Bentley read, "ut tu plus vides," "as you 're wiser than I am." But *aut* will stand, coupling *vides* to *siquid est.* For plus video = sapio; see Heaut. III. i. 98, Aliena ut melius videant quam sua.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. IV.

Chremes, returning to Simo's house to announce that all is ready for the marriage, comes upon Mysis and the baby. From Mysis, whom he questions, he gets no answer, and so retires to listen to the dispute between Davus and Mysis; from whose conversation he arrives at the fact that the child is that of Pamphilus, though Davus pretends not to believe it. He hurries off to Simo, to break off the nuptials again, while Davus remains on the stage to explain his conduct to Mysis.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Opus,* used adjectivally, as in II. i. 37.

6. *Quid illic hominum litigant?* "What a lot of men are quarrelling there?" *Quid hominum* is in effect equivalent to "quot homines," hence the plural verb. Gronovius compares Plaut. Pænul. III. iii. 5. Sed quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? Ecquidnam afferunt? *Tum annona cara est,* "Oh, to be sure, the market 's up."—*Quid dicam aliud, nescio,* "What more to say, I don't know" (aside to the audience).

8. *Quæ hæc est fabula?* "What farce is this?" Colman.

12. *Dictura est quod rogo?* "Are you going to say what I ask?"—*Au* is an expression of confusion. Davus then, aside, motions Mysis to come nearer to the right, so as to be more out of Chremes's way, and to hear any aside speeches.

13. *Deliras,* "You're mad."—*Non tute ipse* (aside), "did not you bring it yourself?"

Verbum si mihi . . . faxis cave, "beware of saying one word to me beyond what I ask you." Bentley omitted *si,* to make the passage bear this interpretation, of which it seems capable with *si* retained. But the more general way of translating the passage as it stands, is that of Parry, and most modern editors, "If you say a single word more than I ask you, beware."

15. *Male dicis?* "Do you threaten me?" For *Hahahæ,* read Attatæ!

16. *Mulier . . . meretrix.* Cf. Plaut. Menæch. 178, Meretrices mulieres. Ibid, 3, Homines captivos. Aristoph. Ran. 1008, Ἀνὴρ ποιητής. See also below V. i. 9, Homini adolescentulo. In v. 17, *Ab Andriâ* is i. q. Andriæ, or ex sedibus Andriæ. So *a nobis* in ver. 15, and constantly above.

19. *In quibus sic illudatis.* More usual would be "in quos." Eun. V. iv. 20.

20. *Propera adeo,* "Just make haste," &c.—*Excessis,* i. q. excesseris: as *faxis* in ver. 14, for "feceris;" "surrexe" for "surrexisse." See Madvig. Gram. 115 f. The 20th line is addressed openly to Mysis; the 21st is an aside to Mysis, contradicting the order.

22. *Di te eradicent;* cf. Heaut. III. iii. 28; "The gods outroot you."

24. *Cujum puerum.* Compare Virg. Ecl. iii. 1, Cujum pecus. *Quoium* is the old Latin for cujum.

25. *Mitte id quod scio,* "A truce to what I know;" this is said in a low voice to Mysis.—*Quoius* (h. e. cujus) *nostri?* "Of which of our family?" Eugraphius seems to have read, *Cujus? nostri?* "Whose? ours?" which is more satisfactory. See Madvig. sect. 297, c., on the use of *nostrum* and *nostri.*

29. *Quemne ego,* &c., "What! the babe whom I yesterday saw carried to your house at even?" Ruhnken, for the use of ne, here quotes Catull. lxv. 180, An patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui, &c. See also Hor. Sat. I. x. 21; Terent. Adelph. II. iii. 9; Plaut. Mil. Glor. 13, Quemne ego servavi, &c.

30. *Vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam,* "Yes, it's true. I saw Canthara stuffed out," i. e. with a bundle under her dress. Plaut. Curcul. II. iii. 10, Qui incedunt suffarcinati cum libris, i. e. with books under their cloaks.

32. *Aliquot adfuerunt liberæ.* The testimony of free persons would avail to prove a birth. Slaves were excluded from the right of bearing witness in the courts. Terence here, says Donatus, follows Roman customs.

34. *Chremes,* &c. This is spoken by Davus, as if from the mouth of Mysis, in mimicry of her. "Chremes, says she to herself, if he sees the child exposed before the house, won't give his daughter."

36. *Non hercle faciet,* "No, that he won't."—*pervolvam,* "I'll roll you about," a word rarely used.

40. *Fallacia Alia aliam trudit,* "One trick thrusts on another." "One crafty device bringeth in another:" Cooper's Thesaurus. Compare Hor. Od. II. xviii. 15, Truditur dies die.—*Coactus legibus.* An Athenian offering violence to a citizen, was compelled by the laws to marry her. Comp. Adelph. IV. vii. 7, Hoc peccatum in virginem est civem. Phorm. II. iii. 91, 92, referred to by Goveanus.

43. *Jocularium in malum,* "into a droll scrape." Phorm. I. ii. 84, Jocularem audaciam. Cic. de Fato, 8, Jocularem licentiam. Plaut. Mercator. V. iv. 33, Sive adeo joculo dixisset mihi. It is properly explained by Ruhnken, risu et joco dignum. In the next verse, *Per tempus* is i. q. tempestivè. See Plaut. Menæchm. 63 (Hildyard, Glossary) Hecyra, IV. iii. 16.

45. *Anne hæc tu omnia?* This is Bentley's reading, though the

ordinary reading "ah, næ tu omnia?" "Ah, you've heard all, have you?" would yield a good sense.

47. *In cruciatum,* "to the rack," in order to extract the truth.

48. *Hic est ille*: (to Mysis) "This is the gentleman; don't suppose it was Davus only that you were hoaxing." Cf. Eun. IV. vi. 14, Hæc ea est.

50. *Ne me attigas.* So Bentley reads, and he is followed here by Parry and most editors, to avoid the introduction of an Iambic Tetrameter among all these Trimeters. *Attigas* is the old form for attingas, and its simple form remains in "Si me tagis," Plaut. Asinar. II. ii. 106. Plaut. in Epid. V. ii. 58, has Ne attigas. Bentley supposes Davus was going to pacify Mysis with a kiss. V. 51 is a case of aposiopesis.

53. *Socer,* "the father-in-law elect," the father of the bride that is to be. So in Virg. Ecl. viii. 18, "conjugis" is used of the wife who was to be, or wished to be. See ibid. v. 30, Sparge, *marite,* nuces; and Æn. ii. 344, Et *gener* auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat.

54. *Prædiceres,* imperfect for pluperfect, "You should have told me this before." Parry quotes Virgil, Æneid. viii. 643, At tu dictis, Albane, maneres.—*Paulum interesse,* "Think you it 's of little moment whether you do all in sincerity, as nature dictates, or after premeditation." Bentley, for *paulum* read "hilum" (Lucret. iii. 881), quite unnecessarily.—*Ex animo* is like ex tempore, ex voto, &c., cf. Adelph. I. i. 47; V. vii. 21, *De industriâ,* "of set purpose."

ACTUS IV.—Sc. V.

Enter Crito of Andros, a cousin of Chrysis, who has come as next of kin, to claim her property. He inquires of Mysis the way to the house of Chrysis, and there is a mutual recognition. He asks whether Glycerium has found her parents, and on receiving an answer in the negative, he reasons with himself as to the uselessness of the journey he has taken to claim goods, which a reputed sister of the deceased would, by popular feeling and apparent prior claim, succeed in holding, as he is a stranger. Mysis leads him to Glycerium, Davus following.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Platea,* from πλατεῖα, according to Donatus. It seems something like our Square.

2. *Sese* is redundant, as in Eun. Prol. i., Qui placere se studeat bonis. —*Ditias,* h. e. divitias. In ver. 3. there seems an ellipse of *ut* before *viveret.*

4. Property was said "redire" to the heir-at-law, there being no will. See Gronovius, who quotes Hecyr. I. ii. 97, Moritur cognatus senex Horum, ea ad nos redibat lege hereditas. He also quotes a passage from Cicero in Verr., where "venio" is used in the same sense (II. 45).

8. *Itan Chrysis?* "Is it true that Chrysis?" He stops short to avoid

"Male ominata verba." Colman translates, "Chrysis is then—ha! *Mysis.* Yes, she has left us, poor souls."

9. *Quid vos!* "And you? How go you on here? Pretty well?" A stranger's queries.

10. *Sic* is taken by Parry to express, "so-so," "tolerably," as in Ter. Phorm. I. ii. 95, Sic, tenuiter. In that case we should punctuate between *sic* and *ut*. But, perhaps *Sic ut quimus* means only "even as," or "just as" we can.—*Aiunt* is i. q. ut aiunt, "as the saying is." Commentators quote from Menander, ζῶμεν γὰρ, οὐχ ὡς θέλομεν, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνάμεθα. Cf. Hor. Od. I. xxiv. 19, 20, Levius fit patientiâ Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

12. *Haud auspicato,* "inauspiciously," "unluckily." *Auspicato* in its primary sense, is, "after taking the auspices." For adverbs of this form see Madvig. Gr. 198, obs. 2, and footnote *r.* "Appuli" is the usual reading, which suits the word *auspicato* well. Bentley read, "attuli." For *tetulissem,* in the next verse, see Menæchm. 289, Pedem . . . nunquam intro tetulit; and ibid, 532, Tetuli pedem. Tetuli is the old form for tuli, a kind of reduplication, traces of which are seen in "pepuli," "totondi," "tutudi," &c.

16. *Lites sequi,* h. e. litigare; "to engage in a suit-at-law." Compare Adelph. II. ii. 40, Potius quam lites sequar. Phorm. II. iii. 61, Potius quam lites secter. For the old reading "hic," in v. 16, Bentley replaced *id,* from four MSS.—*Grandiuscula,* in v. 19, "pretty well grown up." Parry compares the form "majuscula," in Eunuch. III. iii. 21.

20. *Me sycophantam,* &c., "that sharper as I am, I'm hunting her inheritance, being really a beggar." For the origin of this form (th. σῦκον and φαίνω), see Aristoph. passim, and for its applied sense of sharper or cheat, see Menæchm. (Hildyard) 177, 199, 985; Curc. 465, &c. In Aulul. 603, Sycophantia occurs.—*Tum ipsam,* &c., "Besides I've no wish to rob her." "Lubet" is here preferable to "licet."

22. *Antiquom obtines* (morem, sc.), "You stick to the good old ways." Cf. Hecyra, V. iv. 20. "Obtinere" here = to keep, retain, as in Plaut. Mil. G. II. ii. 30, Paret artem et disciplinam: obtineat colorem, i. e. retineat; and so also in Ter. Adelph. V. iii. 26, &c. Goveanus proposed to introduce "morem" into the text, as others of his date were anxious to read "opportune" for "optime." He quotes several passages of Plautus, where, Moribus antiquis, mores antiquos, &c. occur. —*Maxume,* "by all means."—*Nolo me in tempore hoc videat senex* Before *videat* understand "ut."

ACTUS V.—Sc. I.

Chremes is confirmed in his determination not to give his daughter to Pamphilus. Simo in vain urges all his old arguments, and makes out that the whole matter about the baby is a mere trick; but Chremes believes his eyes and ears, in preference to his old friend's explanations.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

3. *Pæne inlusi vitam filiæ,* "I have almost fooled away my daughter's

life," Parry. He quotes Tac. Ann. xv. 42, and Hist. II. 94; in each of which "illudo" governs a dative. Ruhnken's explanation seems more satisfactory, Feci ut fama et existimatio filiæ ludibrio esset aliis; for which sense of "illudo" see Ter. Phorm. V. vii. 22. This, too, is the view Gronovius takes.—For *vita*, meaning "all that makes life dear," see Ter. Heaut. II. iii. 74.

4. *Immo* (non faciam) *enim nunc.* An elliptical expression, or, perhaps, as Ruhnken explains, enim = vero. "Nay, truly, I now most particularly desire of you, and beg of you to ratify at this time by act, the kindness long since begun in words."—*Quom maxume,* Hecyr. I. ii. 40; Heaut. IV. v. 40.

8. *Remittas jam,* &c., "You would cease at length." So Hor. Od. II. xi. 3, Quid bellicosus Cantaber—cogitet—remittas quærere. It is used in the sense of "mittas," or "omittas," as Omitte mirari, Mitte sectari.—With *Homini adulescentulo,* in ver. 9, compare "Mulier meretrix," in IV. iv. 16.

11. *In seditionem,* "to domestic discords," (th. se-do, Parry). Ruhnken quotes Cic. Att. ii. 1, Mulier seditiosa, and Parry adds Plaut. Amphitr. I. ii. 15, Tum meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet.—*Ejus labore,* &c., "that by trouble to her," &c. For this sense of "labor," see below, at V. ii. 29, Tantum laborem capere ob talem filium.

13. *Incepi,* like Incepi adire, at ver. 2, "I undertook it whilst circumstances allowed.—*Feras* is i. q. feras oportet, "You must submit to it."

14. *Hinc* is "ex hâc urbe;" see I. iii. 16, Hinc quidem senex.—*Nos missos face* (see IV. i. 56, Me missum face), "Discharge us (from our promise)."

15. *Illis* depends here on *credere.*—*Ut ne* is i. q. ne or ut non.—*Quibus id maxime utile est,* "Whose chief interest it is."

19. *Scio,* "Oh, doubtless!" ironically, as in several passages above. —*Vero vultu,* "seriously," "with serious face." Ruhnken quotes Ovid Met. xiii. 43, Verus furor.

21. *Credo,* "I believe you!" ironically again.

22. *Nescio qui* = nescio quomodo, "Somehow or other."—*Ac volui,* i. q. perinde ac volui, "As I wished." See Parry's note.

ACTUS V.—Sc. II.

Enter Davus, full of the arrival of a foreigner to Athens, who can prove that Glycerium is an Athenian citizen. He has heard all at Glycerium's house. What business had he there, asks Simo. On his telling Crito's story, Simo in a rage orders him to be hurried off to the place of punishment, bound hand and foot; and then summond Pamphilus to him, Chremes the while vainly trying to pacify him.

Metre:—

1—15, 17, 18. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.
16, 19—24. Iambic Tetrameters.
25—30. Iambic Trimeters.

3. *Commodiorem,* "More opportune."—*Non,* i. q. nunquam.—*Omnis res est jam in vado.* A metaphor from a person succeeding in getting out of deep water, to water within his depth. Gronovius quotes Plaut. Rud. I. ii. 81, At in vado est, jam facile enabit. Aulul. IV. x. 73, Jam esse in vado salutis res videtur. Something similar is the expression above at III. i. 22, Ego in portu navigo. Translate "All 's now safe footing."—*Cesso adloqui?* "Why don't I speak to him?" Colman.

5. *O noster Chreme,* "Our Chremes!" A mode of address implying that, by his daughter's marriage, he would soon be one of the family.

7. *Bene sane,* &c., "Right! to be sure, that 's all that 's wanting now."—*Hinc,* h. e. a perficiendis nuptiis. The words are, of course, ironical.—*Etiam tu hoc respondes?* "Are you going to answer me this question?" *Etiam* has the force of a scolding appeal. See Ter. Adelph. IV. ii. 11, Etiam taces?

9. *Tibi ergo,* "To you, I say!"

12. *Quid illum censes?* (facere), "What do you think he 's doing?" Gronovius on Curcul. Plaut. I. i. 59, Imo ut illum censes! says that this is a formula, with which, in comedy, the narration of "res inopinatæ" was interrupted. He quotes Bacchid. II. ii. 30, Imo ut eam credis? Misera amans desiderat. Trinumm. III. iii. 83; Ter. Adelph. IV. v. 22, Quid illas censes?

13. *Immo vero indignum,* &c, "Nay (not so), but I 'll let you hear a disgraceful piece of business." Goveanus explains *Immo vero,* "Nay, (it 's no joke, but the truth is,) I 'll tell you a strange story."—*Ellum* = ecce illum, "Look at the man!"—*Confidens* (est, sc.), &c., "he is steady (or self-possessed), and shrewd." Donatus and Ruhnken agree that "confidens" here means "constans," in a good sense. See Plaut. Capt. III. v. 8.—*Quantivis pretii,* "Worth any money;" worth anything, however much. "Quamvis," says Donatus, implies contempt; "quantivis," praise.—*Tristis,* "grave." Comp. Hor. Epist. I. xviii. 89, Oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi.

17. *Quidnam apportas?* "What story now?" Colman. Literally, "What mean you to convey?" See above at I. i. 46, Vereor nequid Andria adportet mali.

20. Dromo answers from the mill (pistrinum), and so does not cause a new scene. So in Eun. III. iii., Pythias speaks to Chremes from the house. Compare Heautont. IV. iv., Dromo to Syrus.—*Sublimem . . . quantum potes,* "Up with this rogue, and carry him in as quickly as possible." See Adelph. III. ii. 18, Sublimem medium arriperem. See also note on And. I. i. 106.—For Quantum potes, see Eun. II. iii. 86; Phorm. IV. iii. 69. See also Plaut. Menæch. (Hildyard) 340, and Aulul. 80, Quantum potero. The reading, "quantum potest," is preferred, and strongly paralleled by Goveanus.

21. *Rape,* "Away with him."

22. *Nil audio,* "I 'll hear nothing," the present for the future, as we have seen above.—*Ego jam te commotum reddam,* "I 'll soon make you stir. I 'll soon quicken you;" alluding to Davus having said in the first line, "animo otioso," &c. Compare Heaut. IV. iv. 8, Dormiunt, pol ego istos commovebo. The opposite to "commotum reddam" occurs in Eun. II. ii. 46, Quietum reddam, "I 'll quiet you!"—*Tamen etsi hoc verumst?* "What, although this be true?" SIMO. *Tamen,* "Yes, even *although* it be."

24. *Quadrupedem constringito*, "Bind him hand and foot," h. e. like a four-footed beast; according to the Attic punishment *κυφωνισμὸς*, whereby legs and hands were bound to a *κύφων* or collar fastened round the neck.

27. *Et illi patrem*, "And [I'll show] him [what a risk it is to deceive] a father." *Illi*, of course, is Pamphilus.

29. For *laborem* here, see above, V. i. 12; Heaut. I. i. 30, Siquid laboris est, nollem.

ACTUS V.—Sc. III.

Pamphilus faces his father, and is met by a torrent of reproaches and accusations; among others, Simo charges him with having suborned Crito to prove the citizenship of Glycerium. The son confesses his love, and only begs that Crito may be heard, who will show that there is no collusion, and clear up all.

Metre :—

1—24. Iambic Trimeter.

25—32. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.

1. *Omnium*, an aposiopesis. Understand "nequissime!"—*Mitte*, i. q. *omitte*, or, as we had in V. i. 8, *Remittas* jam me onerare injuriis.

3. *Gravius*, sc. quam ejus facta mereantur, "too severe." See Adelph. I. ii. 60, Nolo in illum gravius dicere.—*Ingentem confidentiam*, in ver. 5, is "amazing impudence. *Confidentiam* here is used in a bad sense, not as in V. ii. 14.

8. *Adeone*, &c., was the reading of some MSS., which Bentley, after Faernus, changed into "adeo," for the sake of the metre. Construe, "To think a man could be weak-minded enough," &c.—*impotens* = *ἀκρατης*. Cf. Heaut. II. iii. 130, Novi quam soleas esse impotens. *Tamen*, in ver. 10, is like *ὅμως*, in the Greek Tragic Poets at the close of a verse. Pericles passed a law against marriages with foreigners; hence *legem* in ver. 9.

12. *Olim istuc, olim.* For this forcible repetition at the opening of a sentence, Donatus aptly compares Virg. Æn. ii. 602, *Divum* inclementia, *divum* Has evertit opes.—*Aliquo pacto*, "Somehow, no matter how."

14. *Eodem die istuc verbum vere in te accidit*, "On that same day that word of yours, 'miserum,' was truly applicable to you." For *valeat*, in ver. 18, "Good-bye to him," said in irony, see IV. ii. 13.

19. *Quasi tu hujus indigeas patris.* *Hujus* is said *δεικτικῶς*, the speaker, perhaps, rapping his chest as he speaks, "As though you wanted such a father as me." See II. i. 10.

20. For *invenire uxorem*, Gronovius quotes II. iii. 22; III. iii. 39. Parry, on "liberi inventi," shows that the plural was used even if there were but one chlld, because the singular of "liberi" is not found in older authors. See Heaut. I. i. 99; Hecyr. II. i. 15.

21. *Viceris*, "Have it your own way!" A reluctant concession (See Madvig. 340, obs. 4). Gronovius compares Sueton. J. Cæsar. 1,

Satis constat Syllam proclamasse—vincerent ac sibi haberent. Cæsa: B. G. v. 30, Vincite, inquit, si ita vultis, Sabinus. Ovid. Met. viii. 509 Me miseram! male vincetis: sed vincite fratres.

26. *Dedo*, "I place myself in your hands;" said of surrendering a discretion.

27. *Hanc amittere.* Bentley read, after Faernus, "Hanc vis mittere," saying that "Uxor *amittitur*, jam domum ducta: *mittitur* quæ nondun ducta est." *Mitto* said of a mistress, *amitto* of a wife. But, *amittere* "to discard," i. q. dimittere, will stand; see Phorm. I. ii. 91.

28. *Adlegatum*, "suborned." Plaut. Cas. Prol. 52, Pater adlegavit villicum, qui posceret Sibi istam uxorem: and ibid. 55, Filius autem armigerum adlegavit suum. It is sometimes used in a good sense, as in. Cic. pro Roscio Amerino, 9, Chrysogonus . . . homines nobiles adlegat iis, qui peterent, &c. With *Sine me expurgem*, "Allow me to clear myself," where "ut," is omitted, compare just above at ver. 24, *At tandem dicat sine.* In the next line, *Adducas!* is an angry exclamation of Simo, "Bring him hither, indeed!"

30. *Da veniam*, "Grant this request." See Hecyr. IV. ii. 29, Da veniam hanc mihi.—*Sine te hoc exorem*, see above at 29. For "exoro" see III. iv. 13.

31. *Comperiar*, according to some, is deponent here, as in Sall. Jugurth. 45. But this is not necessary.—*Me* may be considered as redundant before *falli.*

ACTUS V.—Sc. IV.

The introduction of Crito clears up the mystery of Glycerium, and he is recognised by Chremes as an old acquaintance. This, however, does not the less shake Simo's belief that his story is a fabrication. Crito then goes into details, and shows that Glycerium is Chremes' own daughter Pasibula, who had been shipwrecked off Andros, with her uncle Phania of Rhamnus. Simo is convinced. Chremes consents to the union of Pamphilus with his new-found daughter, and Davus is released from durance.

Metre:—

1—25. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.
26—53. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Ut faciam*, i. e, to explain matters to Simo's satisfaction.—*Quod ipsi cupio Glycerio*, "because I am kindly disposed to Glycerium herself." For this uncommon use of *cupio* with a dative, Parry quotes Cæsar. B. G. i. 18, Favere et cupere Helvetiis; and Cic. ad Fam. ii. 15. We may add Cic. ad Quintum Fratrem, Ego Fundano non cupio? Non amicus sum? Nemo magis.

4. *Quid tu Athenas insolens* (advenisti, sc.). *Insolens*, "contrary to your wont." Cf. Hor. Od. I. v. 7; Cæsar. de B. C. ii. 36, Insolens belli. Sallust. Cat. 3, Insolens malarum artium.—*Evenit*, "It has so chanced."

6. *Paratus.* i. q. "meditatus" at II. iv. 3, "primed." So Phorm. II. iii.

80, Itan' es paratus facere me adversum. For *quâ re* Bentley reads *quâ de re*, which, for the sake of metre should be adopted.

8. *Facias* (oportet, sc.), "Ought you to do these things with impunity?"—*Hic*, at Athens.—*In fraudem inlicis*, "tempt into mischief." Cf. Virg. Æn. x. 72, Quis deus in fraudem, &c.: and Servius, on that passage. Bentley omits the note of interrogation at *inlicis*, and places a comma at *sollicitando*.—*Lactas*, cf. IV. i. 24.

10. *Meretricios amores nuptiis conglutinas*, "Cement (solder-up, Colman) illicit loves by marriage." Gronovius gives several instances of the use of this word, a favourite of his, by Cicero. Cic. de Orat. i. 42; Philipp. iii. 11; De Senect. xx.—*Metuo ut substet hospes*, "I fear the stranger won't stand this," or "stand his ground."

12, 13. *Hic vir sit bonus? Itane attemperatè*, &c., "He a good man!" (Supply Potestne esse ut.) For *venit*, Bentley reads *evenit*. "Has it chanced so very opportunely, that he came to-day at the very time of the wedding;" the ordinary reading, however, will stand.

15. *Habeo pro eâ re illum quod moneam probe*, "Were it not for fear of my father, I've a good hint to give him on that matter."—*Illum quod*, double accusatives after *moneo*.—*Sic, Crito, est hic*, "It's his way, Crito." See Plaut. Amphit. II. i. 57, Sic sum ut vides.—*Mitte*, "overlook it," "let it pass."—*Videat qui siet*, "Let him look to his ways."—*Ego istæc moveo aut curo!* "Am I the mover, I the interested party in those (family matters) of yours?" Ov. A. A. ii. 575, Quam mala, Sol, exempla moves.

19. Read with Bentley "audierim," from Phania, to wit.

21. *Forte applicat . . . ad . . . patrem*, sc., "As luck would have it, he attaches himself to the father of Chrysis." For the phrase, see Ter. Heaut. II. iv. 13, Hi se ad vos applicant. Plaut. Menæchm. 256 (Hildyard). From Cicero de Orat. i. 39, it seems that such a patron as the father of Chrysis would become to the shipwrecked stranger, had a claim on him, and on his property, if he died intestate.—*Itan' vero obturbat?* "Is he then to interrupt thus?" So Plaut. Pœn. I. ii. 49, Sine tamen, ne me obturba; ac tace.

23. We adopt here Bentley's reading. *Perge tu.* Cr. *Is mihi cognatus fuit*, &c., "His entertainer was my kinsman."

25. Cr. *Nomen tam cito?* (Can I recal) his name so quickly? Pa. *It was* Phania. Ch. *Hem, perii!* "What? Phania. I'm lost in wonder." For this sense of *perii*, see Eun. II. iii. 68, Perii! nunquamne etiam me illam vidisse. Crito goes on, *Verum hercle*, &c., "Well, I verily believe it was Phania: of this I'm sure, he used to say he was of the deme Rhamnus." This was a deme of the tribe Œantis.

30. *Arrige auris*, a metaphor from beasts roused by sudden sounds. See Virg. Æn. i. 152, Arrectisque auribus adstant. Plaut. Rud. V. ii. 6. In the next line we have *Noram* and *scio* distinguished; "I knew Phania, and am aware he was your brother."

32. *Is hinc bellum fugiens*, "He fleeing hence to avoid the war."

33. *Postilla*, i. q. postea. See Ter. Phorm. II. ii. 33, Postilla ludas licet. Heaut. III. i. 38; Plaut. Menæch. (Hildyard's Gloss.), 256; Curc. 530, &c.—*Quid illo sit factum*, another form of the phrase, "quid *de* illo sit factum." Compare Plaut. Epid. I. ii. 48, Quid illâ fiet fidicinâ igitur? Ter. Phorm. I. ii. 87, O Geta, quid te futurum est. Cf. above, III. v. 7; IV. ii. 26.—*Vix sum apud me*, "I am scarce

master of my senses.' So Plaut. Mil. Glor. IV. viii. 36, Sumne ego apud me?

35. *Mirando hoc tanto, tam repentino bono,* "While I marvel at this so great, so sudden blessing." *Mirando* is the gerundive, denoting the manner (*while,* so that something occurs at the same time), See Madvig. Gr. 416, obs. 1.—*Multimodis,* "For many reasons." See Heaut. II. iii. 79; Phorm. III. i. 1.

37. *Mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat,* "But I have still one doubt left." Festus defines *scrupus* to be "saxum asperum et difficile contrectatu." Hence *scrupulus,* "a pebble," hurting the foot in walking; and in a secondary sense, a difficulty or doubt. Cic. ad Att. i. 18, Aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo. Plin. Ep. vi. 8, Exime hunc illi scrupulum. Ter. Phorm. V. viii. 30; Adelph. II. ii. 20, Injeci scrupulum homini.

38. *Dignus es, Cum tuâ religione, odium,* Such appears to be the best accredited MSS. reading, which involves the difficulty of *odium,* an accusative after *dignus,* which governs the ablative. Parry takes *dignus* to be i. q. *meritus,* and so to govern an accusative, as in Phorm. III. ii. 34, Di tibi omnes, id quod es dignus duint: but there the relative may be the accusative, as attracted to the case of the antecedent; and at Plaut. Capt. V. ii. 16, and Pseud. IV. i. 26, Nam si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent. Still it seems safer with Ruhnken to take *odium* as the abstract for the concrete, and to consider the ablative of the rate of value, at which Chremes is rated, to be omitted by aposiopesis—"You deserve, hateful fellow, with those scruples of yours,"—This is not very satisfactory, but it is hard to find an exact parallel to *odium* governed by *dignus,* among those cited by Parry, and Smith's Lexicon.—*Nodum in scirpo quæris,* "You look for a knot in a bulrush:" a proverb, of attempting impossibilities. See Plaut. Menæchm. 164 (Hildyard), In scirpo nodum quæris. Aulul. IV. i. 9, Scirpea ratis. Festus, according to Gronovius, quotes a line of Ennius, Quærunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum.

41. *Quom ego possim . . . mihi,* "When I can minister to the cure myself," Colman.—*Quod quæris* in ver. 42, is i. q. nomen quod quæris.

46. *De uxore,* "As regards the wife." So in Adelph. II. i. 50, De argento, somnium.—*Ita ut possedi,* "As I've possessed myself of her, will Chremes make no alteration," i. e., will he confirm the marriage? If we read a note of interrogation, we must suppose the present *mutat* to be for the future. *Possedi,* says Parry, is language borrowed from land, or house, where, in case of a disputed claim, the actual occupant was protected by the interdictum, "Uti possidetis," till the claim was settled.

47. *Nempe,* "That's just what I mean."—*Id scilicet,* "Yes, to be sure."

48. *Accipio,* "Agreed!" The legal formula. See I. i. 52.—*Transferri,* "to be carried across;" (for she had just been confined.)—*Non potest* (fieri, scil.).

51. *Magis ex sese,* "More pertaining to himself." Heaut. I. ii. 36, Tibi quod ex usu siet.

52. *Haud ita jussi,* "I did not so order," viz., that he should not not be *recte vinctus.* There is an ambiguity intended in the word "recte," on which Simo, restored to good humour, puns. Pamphilus

says "recte," in the sense of "fairly," "justly." Simo takes it to mean, "properly," "duly," "thoroughly." Others read "at" for haud.

ACTUS V.—Sc. V.

CHARINUS appears on the stage again; and finds Pamphilus soliloquising on his good fortune, and only wanting some one to tell it to. Davus enters in the nick of time to be his confidant.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Proviso*, "I am come forth to see," Prodo ut videam. See Adelph. V. vi. 1, Ego hinc ad vos proviso.

2. *At mihi nunc sic esse hoc verum lubet*, "But now I'm pleased that it is true thus." Bentley reads, "liquet," for *lubet*, with great probability. The sense educed by reading *lubet*, is not to me satisfactory. If we read *liquet*, translate, "But now 'tis plain to me that this is real.

3. Pamphilus broaches Epicurean doctrines. *Propriæ*, "lasting," Cf. IV. iii. 1, above.—*Nam mi immortalitas*, &c. Colman, in his translation, borrows here from Shakespeare's Othello, the line,

> "My soul hath her content so absolute," &c.
> Act ii. sc. i.

Parry quotes the passage, and adds Eun. III. v. 3, 4.

5. *Mihi . . . dari* (obviam, sc.), "To present himself to me." See Eun. IV. iii. 5, Qui nunc si detur mihi.

8. *Mea solide solum gavisurum gaudia*. *Hunc solum* seems to mean, "he of all others." *Solide gavisurum*, "will thoroughly, sincerely rejoice;" will feel unmixed pleasure. The root of solidus is, perhaps, "solus." For similar uses of the adjective *solidus*, see above IV. i. 23, and Eun. V. ii. 32, Solidum beneficium. For the cognate accusative, in *gaudere gaudium*, Gronovius, on this passage, gives a rich store of parallels, e. g. Cic. ad Fam. Lib. viii. Ep. 2, Ut suum gaudium gauderemus. Plaut. Pers. I. i. 7, Servire volt bene servus servitutem. Rudens II, vi. 24, Cænam cænavi tuam. Pugnare pugnam. Lucil. and Plaut. Pseud. I. v. 110; Liv. viii. 39, Bellare bellum; ix. 10, Nocere noxam. Plaut. M. G. II. iv. 47, Somnium quam simile somniavit. Ter. Eun. III. v. 38, Luserat jam olim ille ludum, &c.

ACTUS V.—Sc. VI.

CHARINUS overhears the conversation between Davus and Pamphilus on the happy termination of the latter's difficulties. Charinus begs Pamphilus to help him to secure the consent of Chremes to his wedding Philumena.

Metre:—Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.

3. *Nactus.* Nanciscor, apiscor, potior, are used of bad luck as well as good, as Ruhnken shows from Phorm. III. iii. 10; Phorm. III. i. 5, &c. Gronovius quotes Corn. Nep. in Att. c. 21, Nactus est morbum quem initio et ipse et medici contempserunt.

6. *Pater amicus summus nobis,* "Her father is our most near friend," Colman. In ver. 7, the oldest MSS. are in favour of *jam uxorem.* Several editors read "eam,"—*Num ille somniat,* &c. Cf. Virg. Ecl. viii. 108, Credimus, an qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?

9. *Solus est quem diligunt Di,* "He is the special object of the love of the gods." Commentators quote Menander, ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος. If we read "est," it can scarcely be, but that we must suppose the child dead; an unsatisfactory solution surely. Bentley read, "es," i. e. "Don't talk of the child, you are the gods' special favourite." See Phorm. V. vi. 14. If we read, "Solus est, quem diligant Di," the meaning may be, "Say no more! He's quite worthy to be a special pet of the Gods!" a sort of ancient form of "Lord love him!"

11. *Me in tuis secundis (rebus) respice.* "Don't forget me in your good fortunes." Gronovius compares Plaut. Bacch. IV. iii. 24, Tace modo, Deus nos aliquis respiciet. Pœn. I. ii. 197; Rudens. V. ii. 29; Martial. X. x. 5, Qui me respiciat, dominum regemque vocabo.

13. *Adeo longum est nos illum expectare,* &c., "It's so long for us to wait till he comes forth." Gronovius says that, "adeo longum est" is elegantly put for "nimis multum temporis intercedet."

15. *Auferant.* Ruhnken properly interprets this of Glycerium being carried across: see V. iv. 49, Huc transferri jubes? There seems no reason for referring it to the pretended abduction of brides, in allusion to the rape of the Sabine women; respecting which custom, see Catul. LXI. 3. and 166, 167.—*Intus despondebitur,* "The espousals will be within." Many MSS. have Ω before *Plaudite;* perhaps a corruption of CA., for Cantor, which Bentley reads, and we retain here. Hor. A. P. 154, Donec cantor "vos plaudite" dicat. Modern editors omit the "Alter exitus Andriæ," which is manifestly spurious.

HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS

P. TERENTI.

GRÆCA MENANDRV, ACTA LVDIS MEGALENSIBVS, L. CORNELIO LENTVLO, L. VALERIO FLACCO, ÆD. CVR., EGIT AMBIVIVS TVRPIO, MODOS FECIT FLACCVS CLAVDI, ACTA PRIMVM TIBIIS INPARIBVS DEINDE DVABVS DEXTRIS FACTAST TERTIA MA IVVENTIO TI SEMPRONIO COS.

C. SVLPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA.

In militiam proficisci gnatum Cliniam
Amantem Antiphilam compulit durus pater,
Animique sese angebat facti paenitens.
Mox ut reuersust, clam patrem deuortitur
Ad Clitiphonem : is amabat scortum Bacchidem.
Cum arcesseret cupitam Antiphilam Clinia,
Vt eius Bacchis uenit amica ac seruolæ
Habitum gerens Antiphila : factum id quo patrem
Suum celaret Clitipho. hic technis Syri
Decem minas meretriculæ aufert a sene.
Antiphila Clitiphonis reperitur soror :
Hanc Clinia, aliam Clitipho uxorem accipit.

PERSONÆ.

Chremes Senex.
Menedemvs Senex.
Clitipho Advlescens.
Clinia Advlescens.
Syrvs Servos.
Dromo Servos.
Bacchis Meretrix.
Antiphila Mvlier.
Sostrata Matrona.
Nvtrix.
Phrygia Ancilla.

PROLOGUS.

Nequoi sit uostrum mirum, quor partis seni
Poeta dederit, quæ sunt adulescentium,
Id primum dicam; deinde quod ueni eloquar.
Ex integra Græca integram comoediam
Hodie sum acturus Heautontimorumenon.
Duplex quæ ex argumento facta est simplici.
Nouam esse ostendi et quæ esset : nunc qui scripserit
Et quoia Græca sit, ni partem maxumam
Existumarem scire uostrum, id dicerem.
Nunc quamobrem has partis didicerim paucis dabo.
Oratorem esse uoluit me, non prologum :
Vostrum iudicium fecit : me actorem dedit,
Si hic actor tantum poterit a facundia,
Quantum ille potuit cogitare commode,
Qui orationem hanc scripsit, quam dicturus sum.
Nam quod rumores distulerunt maliuoli,
Multas contaminasse Græcas, dum facit
Paucas Latinas : factum id esse hic non negat,
Neque se pigere et deinde facturum autumat.
Habet bonorum exemplum, quo exemplo sibi
Licere id facere quod illi fecerunt putat.
Tum quod maliuolus uetus poeta dictitat,
Repente ad studium hunc se adplicasse musicum,
Amicum ingenio fretum, haud natura sua :
Arbitrium uostrum, uostra existumatio

Valebit. quamobrem omnis uos oratos uolo,
Ne plus iniquom possit quam æquom oratio.
Facite æqui sitis : date crescendi copiam,
Nouarum qui spectandi faciunt copiam
Sine uitiis : ne ille pro se dictum existumet,
Qui nuper fecit seruo currenti in uia
Decesse populum : quor insano seruiat ?
De illius peccatis plura dicet, quom dabit
Alias nouas, nisi finem maledictis facit.
Adeste æquo animo : date potestatem mihi
Statariam agere ut liceat per silentium ;
Ne semper seruos currens, iratus senex,
Edax parasitus, sycophanta autem inpudens,
Auarus leno, adsidue agendi sint mihi
Clamore summo, cum labore maxumo.
Mea causa causam hanc iustam esse animum inducite,
Vt aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi.
Nam nunc nouas qui scribunt, nil parcunt seni :
Siquæ laboriosast, ad me curritur :
Si lenis est, ad alium defertur gregem.
In hac est pura oratio. experimini,
In utramque partem ingenium quid possit meum.
Si numquam auare pretium statui arti meæ
Et eum esse quæstum in animum induxi maxumum,
Quam maxume seruire uostris commodis :
Exemplum statuite in me, ut adulescentuli
Vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi.

HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS.

P. TERENTI.

ACTVS I.—Scen. I.

Chremes. Menedemvs.

Ch. Quamquam hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodumst
Inde adeo quo*m* agrum in proxumo hic mercatus es
Nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit :
Tamen uel uirtus tua me uel uicinitas,
Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitiæ puto,
Facit ut te audacter moneam et familiariter,
Quod mihi uidere præter ætatem tuam
Facere et præter quam res te adhortatur tua.
Nam pro deum atque hominum fidem, quid uis tibi ?
Quid quæris ? annos sexaginta natus es,
Aut plus eo, ut conicio ; agrum his regionibus
Meliorem neque preti maioris nemo habet ;
Seruos compluris : proinde quasi nemo siet,
Ita tute attente illorum officia fungere.
Numquam tam mane egredior neque tam uesperi
Domum reuortor, quin te in fundo conspicer
Fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre. denique
Nullum remittis tempus neque te respicis.
Hæc non uoluptati tibi esse satis certo scio.

'At enim' dices 'quantum hic operis fiat pœnitet.'
Quod in opere faciundo operæ consumis tuæ,
Si sumas in illis exercendis, plus agas.
Me. Chreme, tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi,
Aliena ut cures eaque nil quæ ad te attinent?
Ch. Homo sum: humani nil a me alienum puto.
Vel me monere hoc uel percontari puta:
Rectumst? ego ut faciam; non est? te ut deterream.
Me. Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus factost, face.
Ch. An quicquamst usus homini, se ut cruciet? Me.
Ch. Siquid laborist, nollem: sed quid istuc malist?
Quæso, quid de te tantum meruisti? Me. Eheu.
Ch. Ne lacruma, atque istuc, quidquid est, fac sciam:
Ne retice, ne uerere, crede inquam mihi:
Aut consolando aut consilio aut re iuuero.
Me. Scire hoc uis? Ch. Hac quidem causa, qua dixi tibi.
Me. Dicetur. Ch. At istos rastros interea tamen
Adpone, ne labora. Me. Minume. Ch. Quam rem agis?
Me. Sine me uaciuom tempus nequod dem mihi
Laboris. Ch. Non sinam, inquam. Me. Ah, non æquom facis.
Ch. Hui, tam grauis hos, quæso? Me. Sic meritumst meum.
Ch. Nunc loquere. Me. Filium unicum adulescentulum
Habeo. ah, quid dixi? habere me? immo habui, Chreme:
Nunc habeam necne incertumst. Ch. Quid ita istuc? Me. Scies.
Est e Corintho hic aduena anus paupercula:
Eius filiam ille amare coepit perdite,
Prope iam ut pro uxore haberet: hæc clam me omnia.
Vbi rem resciui, cœpi non humanitus

? quæso tandem aliquan-

olt filius.

rem impulerim,

ntentia ?

t tu. CH. Lacrumas

t,

iam,

nist.

domi

et conuiuas moror.

erunt fores

essero.

grotum adulescentuli

uolgata patrum.

m, tibine hæc diutius

uiuo patre,

pe iam in uxoris loco ?

t me ignoras, Clinia.

dici tantisper uolo,

gnumst facies : sed si id non facis,

te sit facere dignum inuenero.

re istuc fit nisi ex nimio otio.

is non amori operam dabam,

hinc abii propter pauperiem atque ibi

belli gloriam armis repperi.'

eo res rediit : adulescentulus

et grauiter audiendo uictus

ne putauit et beneuolentia

ire et prouidere quam

am ad regem mil

—SCEN. 2.

CLITIPHO. CHREMES.

Quid ais ? adhuc est quod

a cessant fuere ei conscii,

mæstus atque animo fere

ist pu atque incerto præ ægritudine.

Vbi co currunt serui, soccos detrahunt :

Video m reu festinare, lectos sternere,

nam parare : pro se quisque sedulo

iebant, quo illam mihi lenirent miseriam.

i uideo, hæc cœpi cogitare 'hem, tot mea

lliciti sunt causa, ut me unum expleant ?

cillæ tot me uestiant ? sumptus domi

ntos ego solus faciam ? sed gnatum unicum,

F 3

Quem pariter uti his decuit aut etiam amplius,
Quod illa ætas magis ad hæc utenda idoneast,
Eum ego hinc eieci miserum iniustitia mea.
Malo quidem me quouis dignum deputem,
Si id faciam. nam usque dum ille uitam illam colet
Inopem, carens patria ob meas iniurias,
Interea usque illi de me supplicium dabo,
Laborans, quærens, parcens, illi seruiens.'
Ita facio prorsus: nil relinquo in ædibus,
ME. Nec uas nec uestimentum: conrasi omnia.
CH. [illegible]cilla[illegible]eruos, nisi eos qui opere rustico
CH. Siqu[illegible] sumptum exercerent suom,
[illegible]uæso, qui[illegible] de t[illegible] [illegible]endidi. inscripsi ilico
CH. Ne lacrumas, [illegible]asi talenta ad quindecim
sciam:
Ne retice, ne uerere, crede [illegible] sum: hic me exerceo.
Aut consolando aut consilio aut re[illegible],
ME. Scire hoc uis? CH. Hac qu[illegible] [illegible]iser:
ME. Dicetur. CH. At istos rastros i[illegible]
ME. Minume. CH. Q[illegible]
Adpone, ne labora. [illegible] tempus nequod dem mihi
[illegible] ME. Ah, non[illegible]
[illegible]inquam.
[illegible], siquis
Tractaret. uerum neque illum tu satis [illegible]
Nec te ille; hoc quom fit, ibi non uere uiuitur.
Tu illum numquam ostendisti quanti penderes,
Nec tibi illest credere ausus quae est aequom patri.
Quod si esset factum, hæc numquam euenissent tibi.
ME. Ita res est, fateor: peccatum a me maxumest.
CH. Menedeme, at porro recte spero, et illum tibi
Saluom adfuturum esse hic confido propediem.
ME. Vtinam ita di faxint. CH. Facient. nunc si commodumst,
Dionysia hic sunt hodie: apud me sis uolo.

ME. Non possum. CH. Quor non? quæso tandem aliquantulum
Tibi parce: idem absens facere te hoc uolt filius.
ME. Non conuenit, qui illum ad laborem impulerim,
Nunc me ipsum fugere. CH. Sicinest sententia?
ME. Sic. CH. Bene uale. ME. Et tu. CH. Lacrumas excussit mihi,
Miseretque me eius: sed ut diei tempus est,
Tempust monere me hunc uicinum Phaniam,
Ad cenam ut ueniat: ibo, uisam si domist.
Nil opus fuit monitore: iam dudum domi
Præsto apud me esse aiunt; egomet conuiuas moror.
Ibo adeo hinc intro. sed quid crepuerunt fores
Hinc a me? quisnam egreditur? huc concessero.

ACT. I.—SCEN. 2.

CLITIPHO. CHREMES.

CL. Nil adhuc est quod uereare, Clinia: haudquaquam etiam cessant:
Et illam simul cum nuntio tibi hic ego adfuturam hodie scio.
Proin tu sollicitudinem istam falsam, quæ te excruciat, mittas.
CH. Quicum loquitur filius?
CL. Pater adest, quem uolui: adibo. pater, opportune aduenis.
CH. Quid id est? CL. Hunc Menedemum nostin nostrum uicinum? CH. Probe.
CL. Huic filium scis esse? CH. Audiui esse in Asia. CL. Non est, pater:

Apud nos est. CH. Quid ais? CL. Aduenientem, e naui egredientem ilico
Abduxi ad cenam: nam mihi magna cum eo iam inde a pueritia
Fuit semper familiaritas. CH. Voluptatem magnam nuntias.
Quam uellem Menedemum inuitatum, ut nobiscum esset, amplius,
Vt hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus ei obicerem domi!
Atque etiam nunc tempus est. CL. Caue faxis: non opus est, pater.
CH. Quapropter? CL. Quia enim incertumst etiam, quid se faciat. modo uenit.
Timet omnia, patris iram, et animum amicæ se erga ut sit suæ.
Eam misere amat: propter eam hæc turba atque abitio euenit. CH. Scio.
CL. Nunc seruolum ad eam in urbem misit, et ego nostrum una Syrum.
CH. Quid narrat? CL. Quid ille? miserum se esse. CH. Miserum? quem minus crederes?
Quid relicuist quin habeat, quæ quidem in homine dicuntur bona?
Parentis, patriam incolumem, amicos, genus, cognatos, ditias:
Atque hæc perinde sunt ut illiust animus qui ea possidet:
Qui uti scit, ei bona; illi, qui non utitur recte, mala.
CL. Immo ille fuit senex inportunus semper; et nunc nil magis
Vereor quam nequid in illum iratus plus satis faxit, pater.
CH. Illene? sed reprimam me: nam in metu esse hunc illist utile.
CL. Quid tute tecum? CH. Dicam. ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit.
Fortasse aliquantum iniquior erat præter eius lubidinem:

Pateretur : nam quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suom ?
Huncine erat æquom ex illius more an illum ex huius uiuere ?
Et quod illum insimulat durum, id non est : nam parentum iniuriæ
Vniusmodi sunt ferme, paulo qui est homo tolerabilis,
Scortari crebro nolunt, nolunt crebro conuiuarier,
Præbent exigue sumptum : atque hæc sunt tamen ad uirtutem omnia.
Verum animus ubi semel se cupiditate deuinxit mala,
Necessest, Clitipho, consilia consequi consimilia.
Scitumst periclum ex aliis facere, tibi quid ex usu siet.
Cl. Ita credo. Ch. Ego ibo hinc intro, ut uideam cenæ quid nobis siet.
Tu, ut tempus est diei, uide sis nequo hinc abeas longius.

ACTVS II.—Scen. I.

Cl. Quam iniqui sunt patres in omnis adulescentis iudices !
Qui æquom esse censent nos a pueris ilico nasci senes.
Neque illarum adfines esse rerum, quas fert adulescentia.
Ex sua lubidine *ei* moderantur, nunc quæ est, non quæ olim fuit.
Mihi si umquam filius erit, næ ille facili me utetur patre :
Nam et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus :
Non ut meus*t*, qui mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam.
Perii : is mi, ubi adbibit plus paulo, sua quæ narrat facinora !
Nunc ait 'periclum ex aliis facito, tibi quid ex usu siet.'
Astutus : næ ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam.
Magis nunc me amicæ dicta stimulant 'da mihi' atque 'adfer mihi':
Quoi quod respondeam nil habĕo : neque me quisquamst miserior.
Nam hic Clinia, etsi is quoque suărum rerum sat agit, tamen habet
Bene et pudice eductam et artis ignaram meretriciæ.
Meast *in*potens, procax, magnifica, sumptuosa, nobilis.
Tum quod dem ei, 'recte' est : nam nil esse mihi religiost dicere.
Hoc ego mali non pridem inueni : neque etiamdum scit pater.

ACT. II.—Scen. 2.

CLINIA. CLITIPHO.

Clin. Si mihi secundæ res de amore meo essent, iamdudum scio
Venissent : sed uereor, ne mulier me absente hic corrupta sit.
Concurrunt multæ opiniones quæ mihi animum exaugeant :
Occasio, locus, ætas, mater, quoius sub inperiost, mala,
Quoi nil iam præter pretium dulcest. Clit. Clinia. Clin. Ei misero mihi.
Clit. Etiam caues, ne uideat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens ?
Clin. Faciam : sed nescio quid profecto mi animus præsagit mali.
Clit. Pergin istuc prius diiudicare, quam scis quid ueri siet ?
Clin. Si nil mali esset, iam hic adessent. Clit. Iam aderunt. Clin. Quando istuc '*iam*' erit ?
Clit. Non cogitas hinc longule esse ? et nosti mores mulierum :
Dum moliuntur, dum conantur, annus est. Clin. O Clitipho,
Timeo. Clit. Respira : eccum Dromonem cum Syro una : adsunt tibi.

ACT. II.—Scen. 3.

SYRVS. DROMO. CLINIA. CLITIPHO.

Sy. Ain tu ? Dr. Sic est. Sy. Verum interea, dum sermones cædimus,
Illæ sunt relictæ. Clit. Mulier tibi adest : audin, Clinia ?

CLIN. Ego uero audio nunc demum et uideo et ualeo, Clitipho.

DR. Minume mirum: adeo inpeditæ sunt: ancillarum gregem
Ducunt secum. CLIN. Perii, unde illi sunt ancillæ? CLIT. Men rogas?

SY. Non oportuit relictas: portant quid rerum! CLIN. Ei mihi.

SY. Aurum, uestem: et uesperascit, et non nouerunt uiam.
Factum a nobis stultest. abidum tu, Dromo, illis obuiam:
Propera: quid stas? CLIN. Væ misero mi, quanta de spe decidi?

CLIT. Qui istuc? quæ res te sollicitat autem? CLIN. Rogitas quid siet?
Viden tu? ancillas aurum uestem, quam ego cum una ancillula
Hic reliqui, unde *ei* esse censes? CLIT. Vah, nunc demum intellego.

SY. Di boni, quid turbæst! ædes nostræ uix capient scio.
Quid comedent! quid ebibent! quid sene erit nostro miserius?
Sed eccos uideo quos uolebam. CLIN. O Iuppiter, ubinamst fides?
Dum ego propter te errans patria careo demens, tu interea loci
Conlocupletasti te, Antiphila, et me in his deseruisti malis,
Propter quam in summa infamia sum et meo patri minus sum obsequens,
Quoius nunc pudet me et miseret, qui harum mores cantabat mihi,
Monuisse frustra, neque eum potuisse umquam ab hac me *as*pellere.
Quod tamen nunc faciam: tum, quom gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui.
Nemost miserior me. SY. Hic de nostris uerbis errat uidelicet,

Quæ hic sumus locuti. Clinia, aliter tuom amorem atque est accipis :
Nam et uitast eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit,
Quantum ex ipsa re coniecturam fecimus.
CLIN. Quid est obsecro ? nam mihi nunc nil rerum omniumst
Quod malim quam me hoc falso suspicarier.
SY. Hoc primum, ut nequid huius rerum ignores : anus,
Quæ est dicta mater esse ei antehac, non fuit :
Ea obiit mortem : hoc ipsa in itinere alteræ
Dum narrat, forte audiui. CLIT. Quænamst altera ?
SY. Mane : hoc quod cœpi primum enarrem, Clitipho :
Post istuc ueniam. CLIT. Propera. SY. Iam primum omnium,
Vbi uentum ad ædis est, Dromo pultat foris :
Anus quædam prodit : hæc ubi aperuit ostium,
Continuo hic se coniecit intro, ego consequor :
Anus foribus obdit pessulum, ad lanam redit.
Hinc sciri potuit aut nusquam alibi, Clinia,
Quo studio uitam suam te absente exegerit,
Vbi de inprouiso interuentumst mulieri :
Nam ea res dedit tum existumandi copiam
Cotidianæ uitæ consuetudinem,
Quæ quoiusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxume.
Texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus,
Mediocriter uestitam ueste lugubri
Eius anuis causa opinor quæ erat mortua :
Sine auro : tum ornatam ita uti quæ ornantur sibi,
Nulla mala re esse expolitam muliebri
* * * * * *
Capillus passus prolixe *et* circum caput
Reiectus neglegenter, pax. CLIN. Syre mi, obsecro,
Ne me in lætitiam frustra conicias. SY. Anus
Subtemen nebat : præterea una ancillula

Erat; ea texebat una, pannis obsita,
Neglecta, inmunda inluuie. Clit. Si hæc sunt, Clinia,
Vera, ita uti credo, quis test fortunatior?
Scin hanc quam dicit sordidatam et sordidam?
Magnum hoc quoque signumst, dominam esse extra noxiam,
Quom eius tam negleguntur internuntii.
Nam disciplinast eisdem, munerarier
Ancillas primum, ad dominas qui adfectant uiam.
 Clin. Perge, obsecro te, et caue ne falsam gratiam
Studeas inire. quid ait, ubi me nominas?
 Sy. Vbi dicimus redisse te et rogare uti
Veniret ad te, mulier telam deserit
Continuo et lacrumis opplet os totum sibi, ut
Facile scires desiderio id fieri tuo.
 Clin. Præ gaudio, ita me di ament, ubi sim nescio:
Ita timui. Clit. At ego nil esse scibam, Clinia.
Agedum uicissim, Syre, dic quæ illast altera?
 Sy. Adducimus tuam Bacchidem. Clit. Hem, quid? Bacchidem?
Eho sceleste, quo illam ducis? Sy. Quo ego illam? ad nos scilicet.
 Clit. Ad patremne? Sy. Ad eum ipsum? Clit. O hominis inpudentem audaciam. Sy. Heus tu,
Non fit sine periclo facinus magnum nec memorabile.
 Clit. Hoc uide: in mea uita tu tibi laudem is quæsitum, scelus?
Vbi si paululum modo quid te fugerit, ego perierim.
Quid illo facias? Sy. At enim . . Clit. Quid 'enim?' Sy. Si sinas, dicam. Clin. Sine.
 Clit. Sino. Sy. Ita res est hæc nunc, quasi quom . . Clit. Quas malum ambages mihi
Narrare occipit? Clin. Syre uerum hic dicit: mitte, ad rem redi.

Sy. Enim uero reticere nequeo : multimodis iniuriu's,
Clitipho, neque ferri potis est. Clin. Audiundum herclest tace.
Sy. Vis amare, uis potiri, uis quod des illi effici :
Tuom esse in potiundo periclum non uis : haud stulte sapis :
Siquidem id saperest, uelle te id quod non potest contingere.
Aut hæc cum illis sunt habenda, aut illa cum his mittenda sunt.
Harum duarum condicionum nunc utram malis uide,
Etsi consilium quod cepi rectum esse et tutum scio.
Nam apud patrem tua amica tecum sine metu ut sit copiast :
Tum quod illi argentum es pollicitus, eadem hac inueniam uia,
Quod ut efficerem orando surdas iam auris reddideras mihi.
Quid aliud tibi uis? Clit. Siquidem hoc fit. Sy. Siquidem? experiundo scies.
Clit. Age age, cedo istuc tuom consilium : quid id est? Sy. Adsimulabimus
Tuam amicam huius esse. Clit. Pulchre : cedo, quid hic faciet sua?
An ea quoque dicetur huius, si una hæc dedecorist parum?
Sy. Immo ad tuam matrem abducetur. Clit. Quid eo Sy. Longumst, Clitipho,
Si tibi narrem : quamobrem id faciam, uera causast. Clit. Fabulæ :
Nil satis firmi uideo, quamobrem accipere hunc mi expediat metum.
Sy. Mane, habeo aliud, si istuc metuis, ambo quod *fa*teamini
Sine periclo esse. Clit. Huiusmodi obsecro aliquid reperi. Sy. Maxume :
Ibo obuiam hinc, dicam ut reuortantur domum. Clit. Hem,
Quid dixti? Sy. Ademptum tibi iam faxo omnem metum,
In aurem utramuis otiose ut dormias.

Clit. Quid ago nunc? Clin. Tune? quod boni — Clit
Syre, dic modo
Verum. Sy. Age modo: hodie sero ac nequicquam uoles.
Clin. datur, fruare dum licet: nam nescias—
Clit. Syre inquam. Sy. Perge porro, tamen istuc ago.
Clin. eius sit potestas posthac an numquam tibi.
Clit. Verum hercle istuc est. Syre, Syre inquam, heus
heus, Syre.
Sy. Concaluit. quid uis? Clit. Redi, redi. Sy. Adsum:
dic quid est?
Iam hoc quoque negabis tibi placere. Clit. Immo, Syre:
Et me et meum amorem et famam permitto tibi.
Tu es iudex: nequid accusandus sis uide.
Sy. Ridiculumst te istuc me admonere, Clitipho:
Quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua.
Hic siquid nobis forte aduorsi euenerit,
Tibi erunt parata uerba, huic homini uerbera:
Quapropter hæc res neutiquam neglectust mihi.
Sed istunc exora, ut suam esse adsimulet. Clin. Scilicet
Facturum me esse: in eum iam res rediit locum,
Vt sit necessus. Clit. Merito te amo, Clinia.
Clin. Verum illa nequid titubet. Sy. Perdoctast probe.
Clit. At hoc demiror, qui tam facile potueris
Persuadere illi, qua solet quos spernere!
Sy. In tempore ad eam ueni, quod rerum omniumst
Primum: nam quendam misere offendi militem
Eius noctem orantem: hæc arte tractabat uirum,
Vt illius animum cupidum inopia incenderet:
Eademque ut esset apud te hoc quam gratissumum.
Sed heus tu, uide sis nequid inprudens ruas.
Patrem nouisti ad has res quam sit perspicax:
Ego te autem noui quam esse soleas inpotens:

Inuersa uerba, euersas ceruicis tuas,
Gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine.
CLIT. Laudabis. SY. Vide sis. CLIT. Tutimet mirabere.
SY. Sed quam cito sunt consecutæ mulieres !
CLIT. Vbi sunt ? quor retines ? SY. Iam nunc hæc non est tua.
CLIT. Scio, apud patrem : at nunc interim. SY. Nilo magis.
CLIT. Sine. SY. Non sinam inquam. CLIT. Quæso paulisper. SY. Veto.
CLIT. Saltem salutem. SY. Abeas si sapias. CLIT. Eo :
Quid istic ? SY. Manebit. CLIT. Hominem felicem. SY. Ambula.

ACT. II.—SCEN. 4.

BACCHIS. ANTIPHILA. CLINIA. SYRVS.

BA. Edepol te, mea Antiphila, laudo et fortunatam iudico,
Id quom studuisti, formæ ut mores consimiles forent :
Minumeque, ita me di ament, miror si te sibi quisque expetit.
Nam mihi, quale ingenium haberes, fuit indicio oratio :
Et quom egomet nunc mecum in animo uitam tuam considero :
Omniumque adeo uostrarum, uolgus quæ ab se segregant,
Et uos esse istiusmodi et nos non esse haud mirabilest :
Nam expedit bonas esse uobis ; nos quibuscum est res, non sinunt :
Quippe forma inpulsi nostra nos amatores colunt :
Hæc ubi inminutast, illi suom animum alio conferunt ;
Nisi si prospectum interea aliquid est, desertæ uiuimus.
Vobis cum uno semel ubi ætatem agere decretumst uiro,
Quoius mos maxumest consimilis uostrum : hi se ad uos adplicant.

Hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque uero deuincimini,
Vt numquam ulla amori uostro incidere possit calamitas.
An. Nescio alias : me quidem semper scio fecisse sedulo,
Vt ex illius commodo meum compararem commodum. Cl. Ah,
Ergo, mea Antiphila, tu nunc sola reducem me in patriam facis :
Nam dum abs te absum, omnes mihi labores fuere quos cepi leues,
Præterquam tui carendum quod erat. Sy. Credo. Cl. Syre, uix suffero :
Hocin me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui !
Sy. Immo ut patrem tuom uidi esse habitum, diu etiam *turbas* dabit.
Ba. Quisnam hic adulescens est, qui intuitur nos ? An. Ah, retine me, obsecro.
Ba. Amabo quid tibist ? An. Disperii, perii misera. Ba. Quid stupes ?
Cl. Antiphila. An. Videon Cliniam an non ? Ba. Quem uides ?
Cl. Salue, anime mi. An. O mi Clinia, salue. Cl. Vt uales ?
An. Saluom uenisse gaudeo. Cl. Teneone te,
Antiphila, maxume animo exoptata*m* meo ?
Sy. Ite intro : nam uos iamdudum expectat senex.

ACTVS III.—SCEN. I.

Here the unity of time is broken [illegible]

CHREMES. MENEDEMVS.

CH. Luciscit hoc iam. cesso pultare ostium
Vicini, primo ex me ut sciat sibi filium
Redisse ? etsi adulescentem hoc nolle intellego.
Verum quom uideam miserum hunc tam excruciarier
Eius abitu, celem tam insperatum gaudium,
Quom illi pericli nil ex indicio siet ?
Haud faciam : nam quod potero adiutabo senem.
Ita ut filium meum amico atque æquali suo
Video inseruire et socium esse in negotiis,
Nos quoque senes est æquom senibus obsequi.
ME. Aut ego profecto ingenio egregie ad miserias
Natus sum, aut illud falsumst, quod uolgo audio
Dici diem adimere ægritudinem hominibus :
Nam mihi quidem cotidie augescit magis
De filio ægritudo, et quanto diutius
Abest, magis cupio tanto et magis desidero.
CH. Sed ipsum foras egressum uideo : ibo, adloquar.
Menedeme, salue : nuntium adporto tibi,
Quoius maxume te fieri participem cupis.
ME. Numquidnam de meo gnato audiuisti, Chreme ?
CH. Valet atque uiuit. ME. Vbinamst quæso ? CH. Apud me domi.
ME. Meus gnatus ? CH. Sic est. ME. Venit ? CH. Certe. ME. Clinia.

Meus uenit? Ch. Dixi. Me. Eamus: duc me ad eum, obsecro.
Ch. Non uolt te scire se redisse etiam, et tuom
Conspectum fugitat propter peccatum; hoc timet,
Ne tua duritia antiqua illa etiam adaucta sit.
Me. Non tu ei dixisti ut essem? Ch. Non. Me. Quamobrem, Chreme?
Ch. Quia pessume istuc in te atque in illum consulis,
Si te tam leni et uicto esse animo ostenderis.
Me. Non possum: satis iam, satis pater durus fui. Ch. Ah,
Vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis,
Aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia.
In eandem fraudem ex hac re atque ex illa incides.
Primum; olim potius quam paterere filium
Comme*t*are ad mulierculam, quæ paululo
Tum erat contenta quoique erant grata omnia,
Proterruisti hinc. ea coacta ingratiis
Postilla coepit uictum uolgo quærere.
Nunc quom sine magno intertrimento non potest
Haberi, quiduis dare cupis. nam ut tu scias,
Quam ea nunc instructa pulchre ad perniciem siet,
Primum iam ancillas secum adduxit plus decem,
Oneratas ueste atque auro: satrapes si siet
Amator, numquam sufferre eius sumptus queat:
Nedum tu possis. Me. Estne ea intus? Ch. Sit rogas?
Sensi: nam unam ei cenam atque eius comitibus
Dedi: quod si iterum mihi sit danda, actum siet.
Nam ut alia omittam, pytisando modo mihi
Quid uini absumpsit 'sic hoc,' dicens 'asperum,
Pater, hoc est: aliud lenius sodes uide':
Releui dolia omnia, omnis serias:
Omnis sollicitos habui: atque hæc una nox.

Quid te futurum censes, quem adsidue exedent?
Sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritumst,
Menedeme, fortunarum. ME. Faciat quidlubet:
Sumat consumat perdat, decretumst pati,
Dum illum modo habeam mecum. CH. Si certumst tibi
Sic facere, illud permagni referre arbitror,
Vt ne scientem sentiat te id sibi dare.
ME. Quid faciam? CH. Quiduis potius quam quod cogitas:
Per alium quemuis ut des: falli te sinas
Technis per seruolum: etsi subsensi id quoque,
Illos ibi esse, id agere inter se clanculum.
Syrus cum illo uostro consusurrant, conferunt
Consilia ad adulescentis: et tibi perdere
Talentum hoc pacto satius est quam illo minam.
Non nunc pecunia agitur, sed illud, quomodo
Minumo periclo id demus adulescentulo.
Nam si semel tuom animum ille intellexerit,
Prius proditurum te tuam uitam et prius
Pecuniam omnem, quam abs te amittas filium: hui,
Quantam fenestram ad nequitiem patefeceris,
Tibi autem porro ut non sit suaue uiuere!
Nam deteriores omnes sumus licentia.
Quod quomque inciderit in mentem, uolet: neque id
Putabit, prauom siet an rectum quod petet.
Tu rem perire et ipsum non poteris pati.
Dare denegaris: ibit ad illud ilico,
Quo maxume apud te se ualere sentiet,
Abiturum se abs te esse ilico minabitur.
ME. Videre uera atque ita uti res est dicere.
CH. Somnum hercle ego hac nocte oculis non uidi meis,
Dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem.
ME. Cedo dextram: porro te idem oro ut facias, Chreme.

CH. Paratus sum. ME. Scin quid nunc facere te uolo ?
CH. Dic. ME. Quod sensisti illos me incipere fallere,
Id ut maturent facere : cupio illi dare
Quod uolt, cupio ipsum iam uidere. CH. Operam dabo.
Paulum negoti mi obstat : Simus et Crito
Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus :
Me cepere arbitrum : ibo ac dicam, ut dixeram
Operam daturum me, hodie non posse eis dare.
Continuo hic ad*sum*. ME. Ita quæso. di uostram fidem !
Ita comparatum esse hominum naturam omnium,
Aliena ut melius uideant et diiudicent
Quam sua ? an eo fit, quia re in nostra aut gaudio
Sumus præpediti nimio aut ægritudine ?
Hic mihi nunc quanto plus sapit quam egomet mihi
CH. Dissolui me, otiosus operam ut tibi darem.
Syrus est prendendus atque adhortandus mihi.
A me nescio quis exit : concede hinc domum,
Ne nos*met* inter nos congruere sentiant.

ACT. III.—SCEN. 2.

SYRVS. CHREMES.

SY. Hac illac circumcursa : inueniundum es tamen,
Argentum ; intendenda in senemst fallacia.
CH. Num me fefellit hosce id struere ? uidelicet,
Quia Cliniæ ille seruos tardiusculust,
Idcirco huic nostro traditast prouincia.
SY. Quis hic loquitur ? perii. numnam hæc audiuit ? CH. Syre. SY. Hem.
CH. Quid tu istic ? SY. Recte equidem. Sed te miror Chreme,

Tam mane, qui heri tantum biberis. Ch. Nil nimis.
Sy. 'Nil' narras? uisa uerost, quod dici solet,
Aquilæsenectus. Ch. Heia. Sy. Mulier commoda,
Faceta hæc meretrix. Ch. Sane. Sy. Idem uisast tibi?
Et quidem, ere, forma luculenta. Ch. Sic satis.
Sy. Ita non ut olim, sed uti nunc, sane bona:
Minumeque miror, Clinia hanc si deperit:
Sed habet patrem quendam auidum, miserum atque aridum,
Vicinum hunc: nouisti? at quasi is non ditiis
Abundet, gnatus eius profugit inopia.
Scis esse factum ut dico? Ch. Quid ego ni sciam?
Hominem pistrino dignum. Sy. Quem? Ch. Istunc seruolum
Dico adulescentis—Sy. Syre, tibi timui male.
Ch. qui passus est id fieri. Sy. Quid faceret? Ch. Rogas?
Aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias,
Vnde esset adulescenti, amicæ quod daret,
Atque hunc difficilem inuitum seruaret senem.
Sy. Garris. Ch. Hæc facta ab illo oportebat, Syre.
Sy. Eho quæso laudas, qui eros fallunt? Ch. In loco
Ego uero laudo. Sy. Recte sane. Ch. Quippe quia
Magnarum sæpe id remedium ægritudinumst:
Vel iam huic mansisset unicus gnatus domi.
Sy. Iocon an serio illæc dicat nescio,
Nisi mihi quidem addit animum, quo lubeat magis.
Ch. Et nunc quid expectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo
Abeat, quom tolerare illius sumptus non queat?
Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Sy. Stolidus est
Ch. At te adiutare oportet adulescentuli
Causa. Sy. Facile equidem facere possum, si iubes:
Etenim quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo.
Ch. Tanto hercle melior. Sy. Non est mentiri meum.

CH. Fac ergo. SY. At heus tu, facitodum eadem hæc memineris,
Siquid huius simile forte aliquando euenerit,
Vt sunt humana, tuos ut faciat filius.
CH. Non usus ueniet, spero. SY. Spero hercle ego quoque:
Neque eo nunc dico, quo quicquam illum senserim :
Sed siquid, nequid ; quæ sit eius ætas, uides :
Et næ ego te, si usus ueniat, magnifice, Chreme,
Tractare possim. CH. De istoc, quom usus uenerit,
Videbimus quid opus sit : nunc istuc age.
SY. Numquam commodius umquam erum audiui loqui,
Nec quom malefacerem crederem mi impunius
Licere. quisnam a nobis egreditur foras ?

ACT. III.—SCEN. 3.

CHREMES. CLITIPHO. SYRVS.

CH. Quid istuc quæso ? qui istic mos est, Clitipho ? itane fieri oportet ?
CL. Quid ego feci ? CH. Vidin ego te modo manum in sinum huic meretrici
Inserere ? SY. Acta hæc res est : perii. CL. Mene ? CH. Hisce oculis, ne nega.
Facis adeo indigne iniuriam illi, qui non abstineas manum :
Nam istæc quidem contumeliast,
Hominem amicum recipere ad te atque eius amicam subigitare.
Vel heri in uino quam inmodestus fuisti. SY. Factum. CH. quam molestus !
Vt equidem, ita me di ament, metui, quid futurum denique es

Noui ego amantis: animum aduortunt grauiter quæ non censeas.
Cl. At fides mi apud hunc est, nil me istius facturum, pater.
Ch. Esto: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper.
Multa fert lubido: ea facere prohibet tua præsentia.
De me facio coniecturam: nemost meorum amicorum hodie,
Apud quem expromere omnia mea occulta, Clitipho, audeam.
Apud alium prohibet dignitas; apud alium ipsius facti pudet,
Ne ineptus, ne proteruos uidear: quod illum facere credito.
Sed nostrumst intellegere, ut quomque atque ubi quomque opus sit obsequi.
Sy. Quid iste narrat! Cl. Perii. Sy. Clitipho, hæc ego præcipio tibi?
Hominis frugi et temperantis functu's officium. Cl. Tace sodes.
Sy. Recte sane. Ch. Syre, pudet me. Sy. Credo: neque id iniuria: quin
Mihi molestumst. Cl. Pergin? Sy. Hercle uerum dico quod uidetur.
Cl. Non accedam ad illos? Ch. Eho quæso, una accedundi uiast?
Sy. Actumst: hic prius se indicarit quam ego argentum effecero.
Chreme, uin tu homini stulto mi auscultare? Ch. Quid faciam? Sy. Iube hunc
Abire hinc aliquo. Cl. Quo ego hinc abeam? Sy. Quo lubeat: da illis locum:
Abi deambulatum. Cl. Deambulatum, quo? Sy. Vah, quasi desit locus.
Abi sane istac, istorsum, quouis. Ch. Recte dicit, censeo.

CL. Di te eradicent, Syre, qui me hinc extrudis. SY. At
Tu pol tibi istas posthac comprimito manus.
Censen uero? quid illum porro credis facturum, Chreme,
Nisi eum, quantum tibi opis di dant, seruas, castigas, mones?
CH. Ego istuc curabo. SY. Atqui nunc, ere, tibi istic adseruandus est.
CH. Fiet. SY. Si sapias: nam mihi iam minus minusque obtemperat.
CH. Quid tu? ecquid de illo quod dudum tecum egi egisti, Syre?
Repperisti tibi quod placeat an nondum etiam? SY. De fallacia
Dicis? est: inueni nuper quandam. CH. Frugi es. cedo quid est?
SY. Dicam, uerum ut aliud ex alio incidit—CH. Quidnam, Syre?
SY. Pessuma hæc est meretrix. CH. Ita uidetur. SY. Immo si scias:
Vah, uide quod inceptat facinus. fuit quædam anus Corinthia:
Hic: huic drachmarum hæc argenti mille dederat mutuom.
CH. Quid tum? SY. Ea mortuast: reliquit filiam adulescentulam.
Ea relicta huic arrabonist pro illo argento. CH. Intellego.
SY. Hanc secum huc adduxit, ea quæ est nunc apud uxorem tuam.
CH. Quid tum? SY. Cliniam orat, sibi uti id nunc det: illam illi tamen
Post daturam: mille nummum poscit. CH. Et poscit quidem? SY. Hui,
Dubium id est? ego sic putaui. CH. Quid nunc facere cogitas?

Sy. Egone? ad Menedemum ibo: dicam hanc esse captam ex Caria,
Ditem et nobilem: si redimat, magnum inesse in ea lucrum.
Ch. Erras. Sy. Quid ita? Ch. Pro Menedemo nunc tibi ego respondeo
Non emo:' quid agis? Sy. Optata loquere. Ch. Atqui non est opus.
Sy. Non opust? Ch. Non hercle uero. Sy. Qui istuc, miror. Ch. Iam scies.
Sy. Mane, mane, quid est quod tam a nobis grauiter crepuerunt fores?

ACTVS IV.—Scen. I.

SOSTRATA. CHREMES. NVTRIX. SYRVS.

So. Nisi me animus fallit, hic profectost anulus, quem ego suspicor,
Is quicum expositast gnata. Ch. Quid uolt sibi, Syre, hæc oratio?
So. Quid est? isne tibi uidetur? Nv. Dixi equidem, ubi mi ostendisti, ilico
Eum esse. So. At ut satis contemplata modo sis, mea nutrix. Nv. Satis.
So. Abi nunc iam intro, atque illa si iam lauerit, mihi nuntia.
Hic ego uirum interea opperibor. Sy. Te uolt: uideas quid uelit:
Nescio quid tristis est: non temerest: timeo quid sit. Ch. Quid siet?
Næ ista hercle magno iam conatu magnas nugas dixerit.
So. Ehem mi uir. Ch. Ehem mea uxor. So. Te ipsum quæro. Ch. Loquere quid uelis.
So. Primum hoc te oro, nequid credas me aduorsum edictum tuom
Facere esse ausam. Ch. Vin me istuc tibi, etsi incredibilest, credere?
Credo. Sy. Nescio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio.
So. Meministin me grauidam, et mihi te maxumo opere dicere,

Si puellam parerem, nolle tolli? Ch. Scio quid feceris:
Sustulisti. Sy. Sic est factum, domina, ergo erus damno auctus est.
So. Minume: sed erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura: ei dedi
Exponendam. Ch. O Iuppiter, tantamne esse in animo inscitiam!
So. Perii: quid ego feci? Ch. Rogitas? So. Si peccaui, mi Chreme,
Insciens feci. Ch. Id equidem ego, si tu neges, certo scio,
Te inscientem atque inprudentem dicere ac facere omnia;
Tot peccata in hac re ostendis. nam iam primum, si meum
Inperium exequi uoluisses, interemptam oportuit,
Non simulare mortem uerbis, re ipsa spem uitæ dare.
At id omitto: misericordia, animus maternus: sino.
Quam bene uero abs te prospectumst! quid uoluisti, cogita:
Nempe anui illi prodita abs te filiast planissume,
Per te uel uti quæstum faceret uel uti ueniret palam.
Credo, id cogitasti: 'quiduis satis est, dum uiuat modo.'
Quid cum illis agas, qui neque ius neque bonum atque æquom sciunt?
Melius peius, prosit, obsit, nil uident nisi quod lubet.
So. Mi Chreme, peccaui, fateor: uincor. nunc hoc te obsecro,
Quan*do* tuus est animus natu grauior, ignoscentior,
Vt meæ stultitiæ in iustitia tua sit aliquid præsidi.
Ch. Scilicet equidem istuc factum ignoscam: uerum, Sostrata,
Male docet te mea facilitas multa. sed istuc quidquid est,
Qua hoc occeptumst causa, loquere. So. Vt stultæ et misere omnes sumus
Religiosæ, quom exponendam do illi, de digito anulum.

Detraho et eum dico ut una cum puella exponeret,
Si moreretur, ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis.
CH. Istuc recte : conseruasti te atque illam. SO. Is hic est anulus.
CH. Vnde habes ? SO. Quam Bacchis secum adduxit adulescentulam. SY. Hem,
Quid illa narrat ? SO. ea lauatum dum it, seruandum mihi dedit.
Animum non aduorti primum : sed postquam aspexi, ilico
Cognoui, ad te exilui. CH. Quid nunc suspicare aut inuenis
De illa ? SO. Nescio, nisi ut ex ipsa quæras, unde hunc habuerit,
Si potis est reperiri. SY. Interii : plus spei uideo quam uolo.
Nostrast, si itast. CH. Viuitne illa, quoi tu dederas ? SO. Nescio.
CH. Quid renuntiauit olim ? SO. Fecisse id quod iusseram.
CH. Nomen mulieris cedo quod sit, ut quæratur. SO. Philtere.
SY. Ipsast. mirum ni illa saluast et ego perii. CH. Sostrata,
Sequere me intro hac. SO. Vt præter spem euenit. quam timui male,
Ne nunc animo ita esses duro, ut olim in tollenda, Chreme ?
CH. Non licet hominem esse sæpe ita ut uolt, si res non sinit.
Nunc ita tempus *fert*, mi ut cupiam filiam : olim nil minus.

ACT. IV.—Scen. 2.

SYRVS.

Sy. Nisi me animus fallit, haud permultum a me aberit infortunium :
Ita hac re in angustum oppido nunc meæ coguntur copiæ :
Nisi aliquid uideo, ne esse amicam hanc gnati resciscat senex.
Nam quod de argento sperem aut posse postulem me fallere,
Nil est : triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere.
Crucior bolum mihi tantum ereptum tam desubito e faucibus.
Quid agam ? aut quid comminiscar ? ratio de integro ineundast mihi.
Nil tam difficilest, quin quærendo inuestigari possiet.
Quid si hoc nunc sic incipiam ? nil est. quid si sic ? tantundem egero.
At sic opinor. non potest. immo optume. eugæ habeo optumam.
Retraham hercle opinor ad me idem illud fugitiuom argentum tamen.

ACT. IV.—Scen. 3.

CLINIA. SYRVS.

Cl. Nulla mihi res posthac potest iam interuenire tanta,
Quæ mi ægritudinem adferat : tanta hæc lætitia obortast.
Dedo patri me nunc iam, ut frugalior sim quam uolt.
Sy. Nil me fefellit : cognitast, quantum audio huius uerba.
Istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse lætor.
Cl. O mi Syre, audisti obsecro ? Sy. Quidni ? qui usque una adfuerim.

Cl. Quoi*quam* æque audisti commode quicquam euenisse ? Sy. Nulli.
Cl. Atque ita me di ament, ut ego nunc non tam meapte causa
Lætor quam illius, quam ego scio esse honore quouis dignam.
Sy. Ita credo : sed nunc, Clinia, age, da te mihi uicissim :
Nam amici quoque res est uidenda in tuto ut conlocetur,
Nequid de amica nunc senex. Cl. O Iuppiter. Sy. Quiesce.
Cl. Antiphila mea nubet mihi. Sy. Sicin mihi interloquere ?
Cl. Quid faciam ? Syre mi, gaudeo : fer me. Sy. Fero hercle uero.
Cl. Deorum uitam apti sumus. Sy. Frustra operam opinor sumo.
Cl. Loquere : audio. Sy. At iam hoc non agis. Cl. Agam. Sy. Videndumst, inquam,
Amici quoque rés, Clinia, tui in tuto ut conlocetur.
Nam si nunc a nobis abis et Bacchidem hic relinquis,
Noster resciscet ilico esse amicam hanc Clitiphonis :
Si abduxeris, celabitur, itidem ut celata adhuc est.
Cl. At enim istoc nil est magis, Syre, meis nuptiis aduorsum.
Nam quo ore appellabo patrem ? tenes quid dicam ? Sy. Quid ni ?
Cl. Quid dicam ? quam causam adferam ? Sy. Quin nolo mentiare :
Aperte ita ut res sese habet narrato. Cl. Quid aïs ? Sy. Iubeo :
Illam te amare et uelle uxorem, hanc esse Clitiphonis.
Cl. Bonam atque iustam rem oppido inperas et factu facilem ;
Et scilicet iam me hoc uoles patrem exorare ut celet

Senem uostrum? SY. Immo ut recta uia rem narret ordine omnem. CL. Hem,

Satin sanus es aut sobrius? tu quidem illum plane prodis.

Nam qui ille poterit esse in tuto, dic mihi.

SY. Huic equidem consilio palmam do: hic me magnifice ecfero,

Qui uim tantam in me et potestatem habeam tantæ astutiæ,

Vera dicendo ut eos ambos fallam: ut quom narret senex

Voster nostro esse istam amicam gnati, non credat tamen.

CL. At enim spem istoc pacto rursum nuptiarum omnem eripis:

Nam dum amicam hanc meam esse credet, non committet filiam.

Tu fors quid me fiat parui pendis, dum illi consulas.

SY. Quid, malum, me ætatem censes uelle id adsimularier?

Vnus est dies, dum argentum eripio: pax: nil amplius.

CL. Tantum sat habes? quid tum quæso, si hoc pater resciuerit?

SY. Quid si redeo ad illos qui aiunt 'quid si nunc cælum ruat?'

CL. Metuo quid agam. SY. Metuis? quasi non ea potestas sit tua,

Quo uelis in tempore ut te exoluas, rem facias palam.

CL. Age age, traducatur Bacchis. SY. Optume ipsa exit foras.

ACT IV.—SCEN. 4.

BACCHIS. CLINIA. SYRVS. PHRYGIA. DROMO.

BA. Satis pol proterue me Syri promissa huc induxerunt,

Decem minas quas mihi dare pollicitust. quod si is nunc me

Deceperit, sæpe obsecrans me ut ueniam frustra ueniet :
Aut quom uenturam dixero et constituero, quom is certe
Renuntiarit, Clitipho quom in spe pendebit animi :
Decipiam ac non ueniam, Syrus mihi tergo pœnas pendet.
Cl. Satis scite promittit tibi. Sy. Atqui tu hanc iocari credis ?
Faciet nisi caueo. Ba. Dormiunt : ego pol istos commouebo.
Mea Phrygia, audistin, modo iste homo quam uillam demonstrauit
Charini ? Ph. Audiui. Ba. Proxumam esse huic fundo ad dextram ? Ph. Memini.
Ba. Curriculo percurre : apud eum miles Dionysia agitat :
Sy. Quid inceptat ? Ba. dic me hic oppido esse inuitam atque adseruari :
Verum aliquo pacto uerba me his daturam esse et uenturam.
Sy. Perii hercle. Bacchis, mane, mane : quo mittis istanc quæso ?
Iube maneat. Ba. I. Sy. Quin est paratum argentum. Ba. Quin ego maneo.
Sy. Atqui iam dabitur. Ba. Vt lubet. num ego insto ? Sy. At scin quid sodes ?
Ba. Quid ? Sy. Transeundumst nunc tibi ad Menedemum et tua pompa
Eo traducendast. Ba. Quam rem agis, scelus ? Sy. Egon ? argentum cudo,
Quod tibi dem. Ba. Dignam me putas, quam inludas ? Sy. Non est temere.
Ba. Etiamne tecum hic res mihist ? Sy. Minume : tuom tibi reddo.
Ba. Eatur. Sy. Sequere hac. heus, Dromo. Dr. Quis me uolt ? Sy. Syrus. Dr. Quid est rei ?
Sy. Ancillas omnis Bacchidis traduce huc ad uos propere.

Dr. Quamobrem ? Sy. Ne quæras : ecferant quæ secum huc attulerunt.
Sperabit sumptum sibi senex leuatum esse harunc abitu :
Næ ille haud scit, hoc paulum lucri quantum eï damni adportet.
Tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies. Dr. Mutum dices.

ACT. IV.—Scen. 5.

CHREMES. SYRVS.

Ch. Ita me di amabunt, ut nunc Menedemi uicem
Miseret me : tantum deuenisse ad eum mali.
Illancine mulierem alere cum illa familia !
Etsi scio, hosce aliquot dies non sentiet :
Ita magno desiderio fuit ei filius.
Verum ubi uidebit tantos sibi sumptus domi
Cotidiano fieri, nec fieri modum,
Optabit rursum ut abeat ab se filius.
Syrum optume eccum. Sy. Cesso hunc adoriri ? Ch. Syre. Sy. Hem.
Ch. Quid est ? Sy. Te mi ipsum iam dudum optabam dari.
Ch. Videre egisse iam nescio quid cum sene.
Sy. De illo quod dudum ? dictum ac factum reddidi.
Ch. Bonan fide ? Sy. Bona hercle. Ch. Non possum pati,
Quin tibi caput demulceam : accede huc, Syre :
Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re, ac lubens.
Sy. At si scias quam scite in mentem uenerit.
Ch. Vah, gloriare euenisse ex sententia ?
Sy. Non hercle uero, uerum dico. Ch. Dic quid est ?

SY. Tui Clitiphonis esse amicam hanc Bacchidem
Menedemo dixit Clinia, et ea gratia
Secum adduxisse, ne tu id persentisceres.
CH. Probe. SY. Dic sodes. CH. Nimium, inquam. SY. Immo sic satis.
Sed porro ausculta, quod superest fallaciæ.
Sese ipse dicet tuam uidisse filiam:
Eius sibi complacitam formam, postquam aspexerit:
Hanc cupere uxorem. CH. Modone quæ inuentast? SY. Eam:
Et quidem iubebit posci. CH. Quamobrem istuc, Syre?
Nam prorsum nil intellego. SY. Vah, tardus es.
CH. Fortasse. SY. Argentum dabitur eï ad nuptias,
Aurum atque uestem qui...tenesne? CH. Comparet?
SY. Id ipsum. CH. At ego illi neque do neque despondeo.
SY. Non? quamobrem? CH. Quamobrem? me rogas? homini? SY. Vt lubet.
Non ego dicebam in perpetuom ut illam illi dares,
Verum ut simulares. CH. Non meast simulatio:
Ita tu istæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas.
Ego quoi daturus non sum, ut ei despondeam?
SY. Credebam. CH. Minume. SY. Scite poterat fieri:
Et ego hoc, quia dudum tu tanto opere suaseras,
Eo cœpi. CH. Credo. SY. Ceterum equidem istuc, Chreme,
Æqui bonique facio. CH. Atqui quom maxume
Volo te dare operam ut fiat, uerum alia uia.
SY. Fiat, quæratur aliquid. sed illud quod tibi
Dixi de argento, quod ista debet Bacchidi,
Id nunc reddendumst illi: neque tu scilicet
Illuc confugies: 'quid mea? num mihi datumst?
Num iussi? num illa oppignerare filiam
Meam me inuito potuit?' uerum illud, Chreme,
Dicunt: 'ius summum sæpe summast malitia.'

Ch. Haud faciam. Sy. Immo aliis si licet, tibi non licet :
Omnes te in lauta *esse* et bene a*u*cta *re* putant.
Ch. Quin egomet iam ad eam deferam. Sy. Immo filium
Iube potius. Ch. Quamobrem ? Sy. Quia enim in eum suspitiost
Translata amoris. Ch. Quid tum ? Sy. Quia uidebitur
Magis ueri simile id esse, quom hic illi dabit :
Et simul conficiam facilius ego quod uolo.
Ipse adeo adest : abi, ecfer argentum. Ch. Ecfero.

ACT. IV.—Scen. 6.

CLITIPHO. SYRVS.

Cl. Nullast tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet,
Qu*o*m inuitus facias. uel me hæc deambulatio,
Quam non laboriosa, ad languorem dedit.
Nec quicquam magis nunc metuo quam ne denuo
Miser aliquo extrudar hinc, ne accedam ad Bacchidem.
Vt te quidem di deæque omnes quantumst cum tuo,
Syre, istoc inuento cumque incepto perduint !
Huiusmodi mihi res semper comminiscere,
Vbi me excarnufices. Sy. I tu hinc quo dignus es !
Quam pæne tua me perdidit proteruitas !
Cl. Vellem hercle factum, ita meritu's. Sy. Meritus ? quo modo ?
Næ istuc ex te prius audiuissse gaudeo,
Quam argentum haberes, quod daturus iam fui.
Cl. Quid igitur dicam tibi uis ? abisti ? mihi
Amicam adduxti, quam non liceat tangere.
Sy. Iam non sum iratus. sed scin ubi nunc sit tibi

Tua Bacchis? Cl. Apud nos. Sy. Non. Cl. Vbi ergo?
Sy. Apud Cliniam.
Cl. Perii. Sy. Bono animo es: iam argentum ad eam deferes,
Quod ei pollicitu's. Cl. Garris. unde? Sy. A tuo patre.
Cl. Ludis fortasse me? Sy. Ipsa re experibere.
Cl. Næ ego homo sum fortunatus: deamo te, Syre.
Sy. Sed pater egreditur. caue quicquam admiratus sis,
Qua causa id fiat: obsecundato in loco:
Quod inperabit facito: loquitor paucula.

ACT. IV.—Scen. 7.

CHREMES. CLITIPHO. SYRVS.

Ch. Vbi Clitipho hic est? Sy. 'Eccum me' inque. Cl. Eccum hic tibi.
Ch. Quid rei esset dixti huic? Sy. Dixi pleraque omnia.
Ch. Cape hoc argentum ac defer. Sy. I: quid stas, lapis?
Quin accipis? Cl. Cedo sane. Sy. Sequere hac me ocius:
Tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere:
Nam nil est illic quod moremur diutius.
Ch. Minas quidem iam decem habet a me filia,
Quas pro alimentis esse nunc duco datas:
Hasce ornamentis consequentur alteræ:
Porro hæc talenta dotis adposcunt duo.
Quam multa iniusta ac prava fiunt moribus!
Mihi nunc relictis rebus inueniundus est
Aliquis, labore inuenta mea quoi dem bona

ACT. IV.—Scen. 8.

MENEDEMVS. CHREMES.

Me. Multo omnium nunc me fortunatissumum
Factum puto esse, gnate, quom te intellego
Resipisse. Ch. Vt errat. Me. Te ipsum quærebam, Chreme:
Serua, quod in te est, filium et me et familiam.
Ch. Cedo quid uis faciam? Me. Inuenisti hodie filiam.
Ch. Quid tum? Me. Hanc uxorem sibi dari uolt Clinia.
Ch. Quæso quid tu homini's? Me. Quid est? Ch. Iamne oblitus es,
Inter nos quid sit dictum de fallacia,
Vt ea uia abs te argentum auferretur? Me. Scio.
Ch. Ea res nunc agitur ipsa. Me. Quid narras, Chreme?
Immo hæc quidem quæ apud me est, Clitiphonis est
Amica. Ch. Ita aiunt: et tu credis omnia:
Et ill*am* aiunt uelle uxorem, ut quom desponderim
Des qui aurum ac uestem atque alia quæ opus sunt comparet.
Me. Id est profecto: id amicæ dabitur. Ch. Scilicet
Daturum. Me. Ah, frustra sum igitur gauisus miser.
Quiduis tamen iam malo quam hunc amittere.
Quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme,
Ne sentiat me sensisse atque ægre ferat?
Ch. Ægre? nimium illi, Menedeme, indulges. Me. Sine:
Inceptumst: perfice hoc mihi perpetuo, Chreme.
Ch. Dic conuenisse, egisse te de nuptiis.
Me. Dicam. quid deinde? Ch. Me facturum esse omnia,
Generum placere; postremo etiam, si uoles,
Desponsam quoque esse dicito. Me. Em, istuc uolueram.
Ch. Tanto ocius te ut poscat, et tu, id quod cupis,

Quam ocissume ut des. ME. Cupio. CH. Næ tu propediem,
Vt istam rem uideo, istius obsaturabere.
Sed hæc uti sunt, cautim et paulatim dabis,
Si sapies. ME. Faciam. CH. Abi intro : uide quid postulet.
Ego domi ero, siquid me uoles. ME. Sane uolo :
Nam te sciente faciam, quidquid egero.

ACTVS V.—Scen. I.

MENEDEMVS. CHREMES.

Me. Ego me non tam astutum neque ita perspicacem esse certo scio :
Sed hic adiutor meus et monitor et præmonstrator Chremes
Hoc mihi præstat : in me quiduis harum rerum conuenit,
Quæ sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus :
In illum nil potest : exuperat eius stultitia hæc omnia.
Ch. Ohe, jam desine deos, uxor, gratulando obtundere,
Tuam esse inuentam gnatam : nisi illos ex tuo ingenio iudicas,
Vt nil credas intellegere, nisi idem dictumst centiens.
Sed interim quid illic iam dudum gnatus cessat cum Syro ?
Me. Quos aïs homines, Chreme, cessare ? Ch. Ehem, Menedeme, aduenis ?
Dic mihi, Cliniæ quæ dixi nuntiastin ? Me. Omnia.
Ch. Quid aït ? Me. Gaudere adeo cœpit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias.
Ch. Hahahæ. Me. Quid risisti ? Ch. Serui uenere in mentem Syri
Calliditates. Me. Itane ? Ch. Voltus quoque hominum fingit scelus.
Me. Gnatus quod se adsimulat lætum, id dicis ? Ch. Id. Me. Idem istuc mihi
Venit in mentem. Ch. Veterator. Me. Magis, si magis noris, putes
Ita rem esse. Ch. Ain tu ? Me. Quin tu ausculta. Ch. Mane *dum*, hoc prius scire expeto,

Quid perdideris. nam ubi desponsam nuntiasti filio,
Continuo iniecisse uerba tibi Dromonem scilicet,
Sponsæ uestem aurum atque ancillas opus esse : argentum ut dares.
ME. Non. CH. Quid ? non ? ME. Non inquam. CH. Neque ipse gnatus ? ME. Nil prorsum, Chreme.
Magis unum etiam instare, ut hodie conficiantur nuptiæ.
CH. Mira narras. quid Syrus meus ? ne is quidem quicquam ? ME. Nihil.
CH. Quamobrem, nescio. ME. Equidem miror, qui alia tam plane scias.
Sed ille tuom quoque Syrus idem mire finxit filium,
Vt ne paululum quidem subolat esse amicam hanc Cliniæ.
CH. Quid aïs ? ME. Mitto iam osculari atque amplexari : id nil puto.
CH. Quid est quod amplius simuletur ? ME. Vah. CH. Quid est ? ME. Audi modo.
Est mihi ultimis conclaue in ædibus quoddam retro :
Huc est intro latus lectus, uestimentis stratus est.
CH. Quid postquam hoc est factum ? ME. Dictum factum huc abiit Clitipho.
CH. Solus ? ME. Solus. CH. Timeo. ME. Bacchis consecutast ilico.
CH. Sola ? ME. Sola. CH. Perii. ME. Vbi abiere intro, operuere ostium. CH. Hem,
Clinia hæc fieri uidebat ? ME. Quid ni ? mecum una simul.
CH. Filist amica Bacchis : Menedeme, occidi.
ME. Quamobrem ? CH. Decem dierum uix mihist familia.
ME. Quid ? istuc times quod ille operam amico dat suo ?
CH. Immo quod amicæ. ME. Si dat. CH. An dubium id tibist ?

Quemquamne tam communi animo esse aut leni putas,
Qui se uidente amicam patiatur suam ?
 ME. Quid ni ? quo uerba facilius dentur mihi.
 CH. Derides merito. mihi nunc ego suscenseo :
Quot res dedere ubi possem persentiscere,
Ni essem lapis ! quæ uidi ! uæ misero mihi.
At næ illud haud inultum, si uiuo, ferent :
Nam iam . . ME. Non tu te cohibes ? non te respicis ?
Non tibi ego exempli satis sum ? CH. Præ iracundia.
Menedeme, non sum apud me. ME. Tene istuc loqui !
Nonne id flagitiumst, te aliis consilium dare,
Foris sapere, tibi non po*tis* esse auxiliarier ?
 CH. Quid faciam ? ME. Id quod me fecisse aiebas parum.
Fac te patrem esse sentiat : fac ut audeat
Tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere :
Nequam aliam quærat copiam ac te deserat.
 CH. Immo abeat multo malo quouis gentium,
Quam hic per flagitium ad inopiam redigat patrem .
Nam si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus,
Menedeme, mihi illæc uero ad rastros res redit.
 ME. Quot incommoditates hac re accipies, nisi caues !
Difficilem ostendes te esse et ignosces tamen
Post, et id ingratum. CH. Ah nescis, quam doleam. ME. Vt lubet.
Quid hoc quod rogo, ut illa nubat nostro ? nisi quid est
Quod magis uis. CH. Immo et gener et adfines placent.
 ME. Quid dotis dicam te dixisse filio ?
Quid obticuisti ? CH. Dotis ? ME. Ita dico. CH. Ah. ME. Chreme,
Nequid uereare, si minus : nil nos dos mouet.
 CH. Duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decreui satis :
Sed ita dictu opus est, si me uis saluom esse et rem et filium,

Me mea omnia bona doti dixisse illi. Me. Quam rem agis ?
Ch. Id mirari te simulato et illum hoc rogitato simul,
Quamobrem id faciam. Me. Quin ego uero quamobrem id facias nescio.
Ch. Egone ? ut eius animum, qui nunc luxuria et lasciuia
Diffluit, retundam, redigam, ut quo se uortat nesciat.
Me. Quid agis ? Ch. Mitte : sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem. Me. Sino :
Itane uis ? Ch. Ita. Me. Fiat. Ch. Ac iam uxorem ut arcessat paret.
Hic ita ut liberos est æquom dictis confutabitur.
Sed Syrum. Me. Quid eum ? Ch. Egone ? si uiuo, adeo exornatum dabo,
Adeo depexum, ut dum uiuat meminerit semper mei :
Qui sibi me pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat.
Non, ita me di ament, auderet facere hæc uiduæ mulieri,
Quæ in me fecit.

ACT. V.—Scen. 2.

CLITIPHO. MENEDEMVS. CHREMES. SYRVS.

Cl. Itane tandem quæso est, Menedeme, ut pater
Tam in breui spatio omnem de me eiecerit animum patris ?
Quodnam ob factum ? quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser ?
Volgo faciunt. Me. Scio tibi esse hoc grauius multo ac durius,
Quoi fit : uerum ego haud minus ægre patior, id qui nescio
Nec rationem capio, nisi quod tibi bene ex animo uolo.
Cl. Hic patrem astare aibas. Me. Eccum. Ch. Quid me incusas, Clitipho ?
Quicquid ego huius feci, tibi prospexi et stultitiæ tuæ.

Vbi te uidi animo esse omisso et suauia in præsentia
Quæ essent prima habere neque consulere in longitudinem,
Cepi rationem, ut neque egeres, neque ut hæc posses perdere.
Vbi quoi decuit primo, tibi non licuit per te mihi dare,
Abii ad proxumos, qui erant tibi : eis commisi et credidi.
Ibi tuæ stultitiæ semper erit præsidium, Clitipho,
Victus, uestitus, quo in tectum te receptes. Cl. Ei mihi.
Ch. Satius est quam te ipso herede hæc possidere Bacchidem.
Sy. Disperii : scelestus quantas turbas conciui insciens !
Cl. Emori cupio. Ch. Prius quæso disce, quid sit uiuere.
Vbi scies, si displicebit uita, tum istoc utitor.
Sy. Ere, licetne ? Ch. Loquere. Sy. At tuto. Ch. Loquere. Sy. Quæ istast prauitas,
Quæue amentiast, quod peccaui ego, id obesse huic ? Ch. Ilicet.
Ne te admisce : nemo accusat, Syre, te : nec tu aram tibi
Nec precatorem pararis. Sy. Quid agis ? Ch. Nil succenseo
Nec tibi nec tibi : nec uos est æquom quod facio mihi.
Sy. Abiit ? uah, rogasse uellem. Cl. Quid ? Sy. Vnde peterem mihi cibum :
Ita nos alienauit. tibi iam esse ad sororem intellego.
Cl. Adeon rem rediisse, ut periclum etiam fame mihi sit, Syre !
Sy. Modo liceat uiuere, est spes — Cl. Quæ ? Sy. Nos esurituros satis.
Cl. Inrides in re tanta neque me quicquam consilio adiuuas ?
Sy. Immo et ibi nunc sum et usque id egi dudum, dum loquitur pater :
Et quantum ego intellegere possum. Cl. Quid ? Sy. Non aberit longius.
Cl. Quid id ergo ? Sy. Sic est : non esse horum te arbitror.
Cl. Qui istuc, Syre ?

Satin sanus es? Sy. Ego dicam, quod mi in mentem: tu diiudica.
Dum istis fuisti solus, dum nulla alia delectatio
Quæ propior esset, te indulgebant, tibi dabant: nunc filia
Postquamst inuenta uera, inuentast causa qua te expellerent.
Cl. Est uerisimile. Sy. An tu ob peccatum hoc esse illum iratum putas?
Cl. Non arbitror. Sy. Nunc aliud specta; matres omnes filiis
In peccato adiutrices, auxilio in paterna iniuria
Solent esse: id non fit. Cl. Verum dicis: quid ego nunc faciam, Syre?
Sy. Suspitionem istanc ex illis quære: rem profer palam.
Si non est uerum, ad misericordiam ambos adduces cito,
Aut scibis quoius sis. Cl. Recte suades: faciam. Sy. Sat recte hoc mihi
In mentem uenit: namque adolescens quam minima in spe situs erit
Tam facillume patris pacem in leges conficiet suas.
Etiam haud scio an uxorem ducat: ac Syro nil gratiæ.
Quid hoc autem? senex exit foras: ego fugio. adhuc quod factumst,
Miror continuo non iussisse abripi me: ad Menedemum hunc pergam.
Eum mihi precatorem paro: seni nostro fidei nil habeo.

ACT. V.—Scen. 3.

SOSTRATA. CHREMES.

So. Profecto nisi caues tu homo, aliquid gnato conficies mali:
Idque adeo miror, quo modo

Tam ineptum quicquam tibi uenire in mentem, mi uir, potuerit.
CH. Oh, pergin mulier esse? nullamne ego rem umquam in uita mea
Volui, quin tu in ea re mihi fueris aduorsatrix, Sostrata?
At si rogem iam, quid est quod peccem, aut quamobrem hoc faciam, nescias:
In qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta. So. Ego nescio?
CH. Immo scis potius, quam quidem redeat ad integrum hæc oratio. So. Oh,
Iniquos es, qui me tacere de re tanta postules.
CH. Non postulo iam: loquere: nilo minus ego hoc faciam tamen.
So. Facies? CH. Verum. So. Non uides quantum mali ex ea re excites?
Subditum se suspicatur. CH. 'Subditum,' ain tu? So. Sic erit, inquam, mi vir.
CH. Confitere tuum non esse. So. Au te obsecro, istuc inimicis siet.
Egon confitear meum non esse filium, qui sit meus?
CH. Quid? metuis ne non, quom uelis, conuincas esse illum tuom?
So. Quod filiast inuenta? CH. Non: sed, quod magis credundum siet,
Id quod est consimilis moribus
Conuinces facile ex te natum: nam tui similis est probe.
Nam illi nil uitist relictum, quin siet itidem tibi.
Tum præterea talem nisi tu nulla pareret filium.
Sed ipse egreditur, quam seuerus: rem quom uideas, censeas.

ACT. V.—Scen. 4.

CLITIPHO. SOSTRATA. CHREMES.

Cl. Si umquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, quom ego uoluptati tibi
Fuerim, dictus filius tuos uostra uoluntate: obsecro,
Eius ut memineris atque inopis nunc te miserescat mei;
Quod peto et uolo, parentis meos ut commonstres mihi.
So. Obsecro, mi gnate, ne istuc in animum inducas tuom,
Alienum esse te. Cl. Sum. So. Miseram me, hocine quæsisti obsecro?
Ita mihi atque huic sis superstes, ut *tu* ex me atque hoc natus es:
Et caue posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc uerbum ex te audiam.
Ch. At ego, si me metuis, mores caue in te esse istos sentiam.
Cl. Quos? Ch. Si scire uis, ego dicam: gerro, iners, fraus, helluo,
Ganeo, damnosus: crede, et nostrum te esse credito.
Cl. Non sunt hæc parentis dicta. Ch. Non, si ex capite sis meo
Natus, item ut aiunt Mineruam esse ex Ioue, ea causa magis
Patiar, Clitipho, flagitiis tuis me infamem fieri.
So. Di istæc prohibeant. Ch. Deos nescio: ego quod potero, sedulo.
Quæris id quod habes, parentis: quod abest non quæris, patri
Quomodo obsequare et ut serues quod labore inuenerit.
Non mihi per fallacias adducere ante oculos . . pudet
Dicere hac præsente uerbum turpe: at te id nullo modo
Puduit facere. Cl. Eheu, quam nunc totus displiceo mihi,
Quam pudet: neque quod principium capiam ad placandum scio.

ACT. V.—Scen. 5.

MENEDEMVS. CHREMES. SOSTRATA. CLITIPHO.

Me. Enimuero Chremes nimis grauiter cruciat adulescentulum
Nimisque inhumane : exeo ergo ut pacem conciliem. optume
Ipsos uideo. Ch. Ehem, Menedeme, quor non arcessi iubes
Filiam et quod dotis dixi firmas ? So. Mi uir, te obsecro
Ne facias. Cl. Pater, obsecro mi ignoscas. Me. Da ueniam, Chreme :
Sine te exoret. Ch. Egon mea bona ut dem Bacchidi dono sciens ?
Non faciam. Me. At id nos non sinemus. Cl. Si me uiuom uis, pater,
Ignosce. So. Age, Chreme mi. Me. Age quæso, ne tam offirma te, Chreme.
Ch. Quid istic ? uideo non licere ut cœperam hoc pertendere.
Me. Facis, ut te decet. Ch. Ea lege hoc adeo faciam, si facit
Quod ego hunc æquom censeo. Cl. Pater, omnia faciam : inpera.
Ch. Vxorem ut ducas. Cl. Pater. Ch. Nil audio. So. Ad me recipio :
Faciet. Ch. Nil etiam audio ipsum. Cl. Perii. So. An dubitas, Clitipho ?
Ch. Immo utrum uolt. So. Faciet omnia. Me. Hæc dum incipias, grauia sunt,
Dumque ignores : ubi cognoris, facilia. Cl. Faciam, pater.
So. Gnate mi, ego pol tibi dabo illam lepidam, quam tu facile ames,
Filiam Phanocratæ nostri. Cl. Rufamne illam uirginem,
Cæsiam, sparso ore, adunco naso ? non possum, pater.

CH. Heia, ut elegans est: credas animum ibi esse So. Aliam dabo.

CL. Immo, quandoquidem ducendast, egomet habeo propemodum
Quam uolo. So. Nunc laudo, gnate. CL. Archonidi huius filiam.

So. Satis placet. CL. Pater, hoc nunc restat. CH. Quid? CL. Syro ignoscas uolo
Quæ mea causa fecit. CH. Fiat. CANTOR. Vos ualete et plaudite.

HEAVTONTIMORVMENOS.

(So called from Menedemus inflicting on himself a penance of labour and self-denial for past severity to his son.)

PROLOGUS.

The prologue deals chiefly with answers to the attacks of Luscius Lavinius, as in the prologue to the Andria. After showing why an old actor, and not a young one, speaks the prologue, viz., that he may the better act as the poet's advocate, and giving a slight sketch of the play, he deals with the charge of blending many Greek plays into a few Latin: and then that he is helped by friends in his composition (see Adelph. Prol.), touching which charges he throws himself on his audience; and, before closing what he has to say, indulges in a hit at the noisy characters (31) which are remarked in the plays of Lavinius. He has himself, he says, in the Eunuchus, shown them bustle and life, now he will give them a quiet play. Another ground on which he appeals to the favour of his audience is, the liberality with which he has heretofore acted towards them.

Metre: Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Quoi, Quor* = cui, cur.—*Ne cui sit*, &c. L. Ambivius Turpio, the head actor, spoke this prologue in person, contrary, as Bentley supposes, to the usual custom of placing the prologue in the hands of a second or third-part actor. Bentley refers to Adelph. Prol. 22, and Plaut. Trinumm. Prol. 16. Ambivius would come on as Chremes, immediately after speaking the prologue.

3. *Quod veni*, h. e. *id propter* quod veni. Namely, to explain the author's objects, and to be his advocate more efficiently than a young actor could (10—47). *Quod veni* has been improperly taken for the acting which follows the prologue.—*Integrâ—integram*, "a fresh comedy from an untouched Greek comedy," a play of Menander till then untranslated by Latin poet.—*Heautontimŏrŭmenon.* Horace alludes to this play in Sat. I. ii. 18—22, and Cicero, Tusc. Disp. iii. 27, 65.

6. Bentley read "simplex—duplici;" explaining that it was one play with two plots (argumentum duplex), and Dacier and Ruhnken hold this view. Preferable, we think, is the explanation of the text as it stands, which Parry gives from Eugraphius, "Two plays from a single argument," h. e. a Greek play and a Latin play on the same plot. The Latin poet did not look upon himself as a translator merely.

7. *Novam esse*, h. e., New to the Roman stage.—*Quæ esset*, viz., Heautontimorumenos.—*Qui scripserit* (*Latine*), i. e., Terence.—*Cuja Græca sit*, h. e., Menander's.

10. *Has partes didicerim*, "I have undertaken this part." The poet was said "docere," the actor, "discere, fabulam." See Hecyra, 2nd Prologue, 6, In eis, quas primum Cæcili *didici* novas, &c.—*Paucis dabo* (sc. verbis), "I will communicate briefly." For this use of "do," Ruhnken quotes Virg. Ecl. i. 19, Iste deus qui sit da Tityre nobis; and Ter. Phorm. V. vi. 37. For the ellipsis of "verbis," see Andr. I. i. 2.

11. *He wished me to be his advocate, not his prologue-speaker*: to plead his cause against his detractors, not to give you a sketch of what the incidents of the play are.—*Orator* = "cui causa defendenda mandatur," according to Ruhnken, who quotes Hecyr., 2nd Prol. 1, "Orator ad vos venio ornatu prologi." Akin to this sense of "orator," is its use as the "spokesman of an embassy." Livy i. 15; Virg. Æn. vii. 153, "Centum oratores augusta ad mœnia regis."—*Prologum* is used here in the secondary sense of the "speaker of the prologue."—*Vestrum judicium fecit*, "he has left the decision to you."—*Me actorem dedit*, "He has given you me as his pleader, or advocate." For this sense of "actor," see Cic. in Cæcil. Divinatio, c. i., and c. iv.

13. *A facundia*, "in point of eloquence." For this use of *a*, Gronovius compares Aulul. Plaut. II. ii. 9, "Ain' tu te valere? Pol ego haud *a pecunia* perbene:" where Lambinus explains "a pecunia," "Quod ad pecuniam attinet." See also Trucul. Plaut. II. i. 30, Sterilis est amator *a datis*," i. e., in point of gifts. Construe, "But your pleader here will be efficient in point of eloquence, just so far as the poet (ille) has been in finding ideas aptly to his purpose," &c. He means to say the main credit is the poet's, the speaker can merely enforce the poet's words by his delivery.

16. *Nam quod rumores*, &c. *Nam*, see Andr. I. i. 24. As to the charge alluded to, as brought by Lavinius against Terence, see Andria, Prol. 15—20.—*Distulerunt*, "Have spread abroad." Cf. Trinumm. III. ii. 63, Ne mihi hanc famam differant. Construe, "Now, as to ill-wishers having circulated rumours," &c.

17. *Contaminasse*. Cf. Andria Prol. 16. In v. 19, *Autumat*, is "gives out." See Hildyard, Plaut. Menæchm. Prol. 8, who explains, "autumant, quasi auctumant, auctores sunt." See ibid, 662.—*Bonorum exemplum*. These were Nævius, Plautus, Ennius, &c. See Andria, Prol. 18.

22. *Malevolus vetus Poeta*. Compare Andria Prol. 6, 7. Phorm. Prol. 1, 13.—*Repente ad studium*, &c., "that our author has suddenly devoted himself to the poet's calling." *Musicum* here, as in Phorm. Prol. 17, artem musicam, is i. q. "poeticum." Musica, μουσικὴ (see Parry on this passage), implies "a liberal education generally," and this comprehended music and poetry specially. Musica = belles lettres, according to Dacier. See Eun. III. ii. 24. In the next verse, *amicûm*, h. e. amicorum, refers to Lælius and Scipio, whose friendship and aid he boldly claims as a merit and matter of praise in the prologue to the Adelphi, 15.—*Naturâ*, "natural talent." Ruhnken quotes Corn. Nepos in Alcib. 1, In uno homine inesse tam diversam naturam.

25. *Vestra existimatio*, h. e., judicium. Gronovius shows that in Cicero, "existimare" is often equivalent to "judicare." See Cic. ad

Fam. Lib. i. Ep. 5, Non facile possum existimare: and Ep. 7. Livy, xliv. 14, "Inde existimari potest, qui habitus animorum audientibus ea Patribus fuerit."—*Omnes vos oratos volo,* this is the "orator's" proper office; see above at ver. 11, Oratorem esse voluit me, &c.

28. *Crescendi copiam.* "an opportunity of rising," or "of advancement." Cf. Hor. Od. I. xii. 45, Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo, &c. Goveanus quotes Cic. in Verrem, Act. II. lib. v. c. 67, "Denique si videor hic, quod ego non quæsivi, de uno isto voluisse *crescere,*" &c.

29. *Novarum qui—sine vitiis,* "to those who afford you the opportunity of witnessing new plays without faults." "Spectandi novarum" is an irregular construction for "spectandarum novarum." We should usually find the gerund with the case the verb governs, or the gerundive construction; but in this case we have a blending of both. See Madvig, who, at sect. 413. obs. 2, quotes Cic. Phil. v. 3, "Facultas—*agrorum* suis latronibus *condonandi.*" Parry adds Cic. in Verr. II. ii. 31. Plaut. Captiv. IV. ii. 72. There seems no more natural solution than that the writer blended two constructions, each common, in one, in these instances, the infrequency of which strengthens this view.

30. *Ne ille pro se,* &c., "I say without faults, lest Lavinius (ille) should deem that I have spoken in his defence, who but lately (i. e., in a recent comedy) made the people make way for a slave running in the street." In this passage Perizonius, followed by Bentley, read "dixisse" for "decesse," which is explained of the impropriety of the people talking to a slave, which was beneath Roman dignity, though a slave in a play might often address an "aside" to the people, his audience. But there is no need to alter *decesse* (which is for "decessisse") for this is a hit at Lavinius, who had introduced a slave thus running, and the people making way for him, which breach of decorum that "vetus poeta," excused, because the slave had a mad master. Commentators compare with "servo currenti," Plaut. Amphitr. III. iv. 3; Curcul. II. iii. 1. And to these Parry adds, Stichus II. i. 11; Mercator I. ii. 6: also from Plautus.—*Cur insano serviat,* "Why should he be slave to a madman," Parry. Others explain these words, "*Why should Terence plead for a fool?*" viz., Lavinius. But this is not so probable as the former interpretation.

35. *Adeste æquo animo.* Cf. Andr. Prol. 24.

36. *Statariam agere,* "to act a quiet play," as opposed to the "motoria fabula," "the bustling play," such as were the Eunuchus and Phormio, and to the "mixta," which was a compound of both, e. g., the Andria and Adelphi. So Parry explains, referring to Eun. Prol. 44, and Hecyra, Prol. I. 4. and II. 25, 34, for the force of *per silentium.* Roman plays were interrupted by gladiatorial shows, and other popular amusements. Goveanus aptly quotes for the word "stataria," a passage from Cicero's Brutus, c. 30, where the word is transferred from acting to oratory. See the passage at the close of the abovementioned chapter.

38. *Sycophanta.* Cf. Andr. IV. v. 20.—*Clamore summo,* &c., "Parts that ask powers of voice and iron sides," Colman.—*Meâ causâ:* cf. below, V. v. 23.

44. *Si quæ laboriosa est,* "If any play is full of trouble and hard work." "Siqua" and "siquæ" appear to have been used indiscriminately in the feminine singular, though with a slight preference for the former

in the poets. Madvig. sect. 90. Here the metre requires the latter, which Bentley restored to the text,—*Sin lenis est—gregem,* "But if 'tis light work, it is carried to another company." Goveanus reads *levis,* i. e., *stataria* (not *laboriosa* or *motoria*), and compares "scripturâ levi," in Phorm. Prol. 5.—*Gregem.* Cf. Plaut. Asin. Prol. 3, Gregique huic et dominis atque conductoribus. Ter. Phorm. Prol. 33, Quom per tumultum noster grex motus loco'st.

46. *In hâc est pura oratio,* "In this play the language is plain." Cf. Hor. Sat. I. iv. 54, Puris versum perscribere verbis. See also Phorm. Prol. 5, Tenui esse oratione.—*In utramque partem,* h. e., statarias et motorias.

49. *In animum induxi.* This is the "plena locutio" of the phrase used in ver. 41, and elsewhere, "animum inducite." Compare Andria, Prol. 8, Quam maxime, &c. Cf. Hecyra III. v. 45, Matris servibo commodis.

51, 52. *Exemplum statuite—quam sibi,* "Establish a precedent in me, that young hands may aim at being complacent rather than self-willed." Or "sibi placere," may imply self-seeking, in reference to ver. 48.

ACTUS I.—Sc. I.

Chremes inquires of Menedemus why, at his age, and with his means, he is wearing himself out with personal toil at his farm. Menedemus at first repells his questioner, but at last, details his severe conduct towards his son Clinia, and explains that his labour is self-imposed as a punishment for having driven his son to exile himself.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeters.

1. *Nupera notitia admodumst,* "Our acquaintance is quite recent." Goveanus reads *nupera,* as do also several early editors. Parry also adopts this reading, comparing Plaut. Cap. iii. v. 60, "nuperum novitium."—*Inde adeo quom,* "*Even from the time when.*" This was a reading of Bentley. Most editions have, "inde adeo quod," "arising simply from the fact that."—*In proximo* (loco sc.). Cf. Hecyra III. ii. 6, Cum in proximo hæc sit ægra.

4. *Vicinitas,* "nearness." Servius on Virg. Ecl. iii. 53 (Vicine Palæmon) quotes this passage, with the observation that the topic of neighbourhood is calculated to produce good-will. "Benevolum reddit ex vicinitatis commemoratione." — *Quod ego,* &c., "Which I reckon next door to friendship." Cf. (with Zeune) ἐν μέρει τιθέναι. Bentley proposed, "Quod ego esse in aliquâ parte," &c., needlessly.

7. *Præter ætatem tuam,* "beyond your time of life." *Præter* is so used in Andr. I. i. 31, Præter cætera. For *ætatem tuam,* cf. ver. 10, and for *res tua,* see 11—13. For *Nam,* interrogatively, in ver. 8, see Andria passim.

10. *Quid quæris?* "What are you striving to amass?" Cf. Ter. Adelph. V. iv. 15; Andr. I. i. 48.—*Ut conicio,* "as I guess;" *conicio,* an old form of "conjicio."—*Plus eo* (tempore, sc.). Compare, with Ruhnken,

"Ex quo" in Livy xxvii. 50; xxxiv. 26; Ter. Hecyr. III. iv. 7, Dies triginta aut *plus eo* in navi fui.—*Neque—nemo:* compare Andr. I. ii. 33, "Neque tu haud dices tibi non prædictum." *Neque* in the present case seems to follow with the second clause, as if "nec quisquam" had preceded in the first.

13. *Proinde quasi.* &c., "Just as if you had none." *Proinde* = "perinde" here, and at Phorm. II. iii. 35, Proinde expiscare quasi non nosses. Cic. pro T. A. Milone, 31, Proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem, &c., where, however, Orellius reads "perinde."—*Officia fungere.* For this archaic use of the accusative with *fungor,* compare Adelph. III. iv. 18, "Functus officium." So "utor," and "abutor," Andr. Prol. 5, Pœnul. Plaut. V. ii. 128.

17. *Aut aliquid ferre.* Bentley reads "aliquid facere denique." because Donatus so quotes this verse in his note on Phorm. I. ii. 71; and because in one MS. it is so read. But see Cic. in Fin. i. 1. *Denique* occurs, as here, in the beginning of a sentence, but end of a line, in Andr. I. i. 120; Eun. Prol. 40, &c. Zeune, however, preferred punctuating after "denique," adducing Eun. I. ii. 78, and Phorm. II. ii. 11. Construe "or carrying some burden." "In fine," or, "in a word," &c. Ruhnken seems to consider *aliquid ferre* to mean "undergoing some other toil." But the former sense is simpler.

19. "*Voluptati,* here, as elsewhere in Terence, must," observes Parry, "be scanned as an anapæst in the second foot, followed by a long syllable (⏑⏑––). "Tibi" before "esse" entirely vanishes in scansion = t'esse."—*At enim,* &c., "But, you 'll urge, I 'm not satisfied with the amount of work here." *At,* and *at enim* constantly introduce the words of an objection, real or supposed. See Eun. II. iii. 90; Phorm. III. ii. 2.—For *pœnitet,* in the sense of being dissatisfied, see Phorm. I. iii. 20.

21, 22. *Quod in opere,* &c., "As to the amount of personal labour which you consume in doing your work" (or, "in bringing it to a profitable account") "were you to spend it on keeping your slaves at work, you would be more benefited." For this sense of "exerceo," Ruhnken refers to Virg. Georg. i. 210, Exercete, viri, tauros. Adelph. IV. ii. 48, Ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicernium.

23. *Tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi.* Bentley adopts this reading from the Bembine MS., and from the passage in Cic. Lib. xii. ad Att., where it is quoted. Lindenbrog. quotes for ver. 24, a line of Menander, ἃ μὴ προσήκει μήτ' ἄκουε, μήτ' ὅρα.

25. *Homo sum,* &c., "I am a man; and (as such) deem nought that befalls mankind indifferent to me." "I have a kinsman's interest in the weal or woe of all men." He alludes to *aliena ut cures,* in the words of Menedemus. Cicero touches upon this noted passage in his Offices, i. 9; De Fin. iii. 19; De Leg. i. 12. Compare Seneca, Ep. 95. Augustin. Ep. 51.

27. *Rectum est?* Construe, "Is it right? then *let me inquire,* that I may do *the same;* Is it wrong? *let me be supposed to advise you,* that I may dissuade you from it." *Ut faciam* refers to *percontari, ut deterream* to *monere.* For *deterreo* in the sense of dissuade, cf. Adelph. I. ii. 64, "Advorsor sedulo et deterreo." Plaut. Mil. Glor. II. iii. 61, and II. iv. 16, 17, quoted by Gronovius.

28. *Mihi sic est usus,* "I have need to do thus." For this use of *usus,* see Madvig. Gr. sect. 266. Plaut. Amphit. I. iii. 7, Citius quod

non factost usus, fit, quam quod factost opus; and Ter. Hecyr. III. i. 47.—*Opus factost*: see Andr. III. ii. 10, 43, &c.

30. *Si quid laboris*, &c., "If it involved any pain, I would be loth *to inquire*, but what is this trouble of yours?" Ruhnken appears to us rightly to explain *laboris*, as in Andr. IV. iii. 5, V. i. 12, and V. ii. 29. Parry explains, "If it were merely a question of *work*, &c." In the next verse, *meruisti*, says Goveanus, is i. q. admisisti.

34. *Juvero.* See Andr. IV. i. 16, 17.—*Hac quidem causâ, quâ*, &c., "Yes, even for this reason, which I've told you." The relative is here, by a Greek usage, attracted into the case of the antecedent. Compare Madvig. Gr., sect. 323, obs. 2. Hor. Sat. I. vi. 15, Judice, quo nosti, populo.

36. *Rastros*, from rastrum "a thing for scraping," th. rado. See Donaldson, Varron. pp. 412, 413, on the meaning of words in -trum. Here it means hoes, or mattocks. See below, V. i. 58. On the change of gender in the plural, cf. Madvig. 57. For *adpone*, some commentators read "depone;" but there is no need, since, as Ruhnken notes, "adpone" is used for "depone," or "ad pedes pone," in Plaut. Pœn. IV. ii. 35, At onus urget. MI. At tu appone.—*Quam rem agis?* "What mean you?" Compare below IV. iv. 18.

38. *Sine me vacivom*, &c., "Suffer me to grant myself no respite-time from labour."

40. *Hui, tam gravis, hos, quæso?* "Ah! [you will not persist in carrying] these hoes, so heavy as they are, will you?" Chremes is supposed to be weighing them in his hand, hence the demonstrative of the first person "hos," Virg. Georg. i. 164, has "iniquo pondere rastri." At this point Menedemus begins to tell the reasons of his self-punishment.

46. *Prope jam ut*, &c., "So much so as almost to regard her as his wife even before I knew it;" *jam* implies this. With *perdite* in verse 45, we must supply "ita" in sense, which *ut* follows.

47. *Rescivi.* Andr. III. ii. 14. Hecyr. II. i. 11.—*Humanitus*, *φιλανθρώπως*.

49. *Viâ pervolgatâ patrum*, "After the usual method of fathers." Compare Hor. Sat. I. iv. 55, Quivis stomachetur eadem Quo personatus pacto pater." Gronovius quotes the use of "via," as here, in Cicero, Brutus, c. 46. In Verr. Act. i. c. 16. v. 68. Pro Cælio, c. 20. De Finibus, i. 9. In almost all which passages "via" is coupled with "ratione." *Viâ* is a monosyllable here.—*Cotidie* is i.q. Quotidie.—*Licere*, in verse 51, is the present for the future, Plaut. Menæch. 148.

54. *Tantisper—dum*, "So long—as." The usual construction. See below, verse 95. Parry quotes Adelph. I. i. 45, where the order is inverted, Dum id rescitum iri credat, tantisper pavet.—*Volo* implies command, or imperiousness, here, as in Andr. III. iii. 18, and Plaut. Aulul. I. ii. 13, Ignem extingui volo.

58. *Istuc ætatis.* Compare Livy, x. 24, Se id ætatis, &c. Tacit. Annal. v. 9, &c. See Madvig. sect. 285 *b*.

59. *Pauperiem* differs from "paupertatem," in the latter being used of the middle class, the former of beggars. Hor. Ep. I. i. 46, has, Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes.

60. *Belli gloriam armis repperi*, "I found military glory in arms." Parry prefers this reading to "gloriam armis belli." *Belli* does not

appear to be used as the locative genitive, or dative, unless in conjunction with "domi." Ruhnken, however, considers *belli* here, to stand for "in bello," as Militiæ, Adelph. III. iv. 49.—*Adeo res redit,* "The matter came to this point," i. q. "eo res rediit." Compare Phorm. I. ii. 5, Adeo res redit. In verse 63, one MS. has "sapientia," but *benevolentia* is the better reading, and, as Bentley observes, as *plus scire* has reference to *ætatem,* so *providere* has to *benevolentiam.*

64. *Ad regem,* "to the great king:" the King of Persia, as Zeune rightly shows; for the plots and language of these plays are borrowed from more ancient plays and more ancient history.

68. *Non instrenui,* "spirited." Plaut. Most. I. ii. 23.—*Qui fuere ei conscii.* So Bentley, "Who were his confidants." Perhaps "profectionis" is understood as the genitive of the thing. In verse 71, *incerto præ ægritudine,* "unsettled, owing to sickness of heart." *Præ* expresses a preventing cause. See Madvig. sect. 255, obs. 1, and Parry on Andr. V. i. 6. Here it is the "ægritudo" which prevents the speaker's mind from being "certus."

72. *Assido,* "I seat myself." Plaut. Bacch. III. iii. 28.—*soccos detrahunt,* "They draw off my slippers." The Soccus was peculiar to comedy, the Cothurnus to tragedy. In verse 73, Bentley proposed to read "inde alii," because *ubi video* occurs three lines below. We retain *Video alios.*—*Lectos sternere,* "spreading the couches," three of which formed a "triclinium." See Hor. Sat. I. iv. 86.

74. *Pro se quisque sedulo faciebat,* &c., "Each was busy in doing his utmost." Gronovius compares Plaut. Amphit. I. i. 76, Pro se quisque, id quod quisque potest et valet, edit. Livy vii. 32, Ferociter pro se quisque signum duces poscere.

77. The MSS. and older editions have *sunt,* which Bentley seems to us to have altered to "sint" without good grounds. For *Meâ solius causâ,* compare Madvig. sect. 297 *a*; Cic. Phil. ii. 43, Tuum, hominis simplicis, pectus vidimus. Parry quotes the parallel use in Greek. Soph. Œd. Col. 344, τἀμὰ δυστήνου κακά, &c. See the Greek Grammar of King Edward VI., sect. 145, obs. Latin Grammar, sect. 154. In 81, *ad hæc utenda,* we note the gerundive governing an accusative, like an ordinary transitive verb; just as utor, abutor, fungor, &c., often do in the older poets. See Madvig. 265, obs. 2. See also above, I. i. 13, and Adelph. V. iii. 29, Mea—utantur sine.

84. *Vitam illam colet inopem,* "Shall lead that life of neediness." Cf. Plaut. Trinumm. III. ii. 74, Nec quicquam hic tibi sit, qui vitam colas.—*Illi de me supplicium dabo,* "I will punish myself for him." Parry observes that "usque dum—interea usque" must be construed much as if it had been merely written "dum—interea."

89. *Nec vas nec vestimentum,* "Neither furniture nor covering." Ruhnken compares Sall. Catil. 51 Vasa colligere. *Vestimentum* appears to refer to the hangings or coverings of the couches, &c. See Hor. Sat. II. iv. 84, for a similar use of the word "vestis."—*Conrasi omnia,* "I scraped everything together." Compare Adelph. II. ii. 34. Decem minas conradet alicunde.

91, 92. *Facile sumptum exercerent suum,* "Could easily work out their charges." Muretus, followed by Gronovius, read "victum exercerent." The latter explains the phrase "facile tantum fructuum domino para-

rent, quantum in ipsis alendis impenditur." The only parallel given by Gronovius is from Ambrosius Episc. Mediolan. Lib. 2 de Off. "Ut sumptum exercere diurnum non queat," which, if it has any weight, goes in favour of the reading "sumptum."—*Omnis produxi ac vendidi*, "I put up, and sold them all." Cf. Eun. I. ii. 53. Pretium sperans ilico Producit, vendit.

93. *Inscripsi . . . ædis mercede*, "I advertised the house for lease." This was done by posting a bill on the house, which was to let or to sell. So Plaut. Trinumm. I. ii. 132, "Ædes venales (to sell) his inscribit literis." Cic. de Off. iii. 16. Cic. ad Att. iv. 2, "Tusculanum proscripsi," h. e. have advertised for sale. Gronovius says that another phrase for "proscribi" was "sub titulum ire," for which see Tibull. II iv. 53.—*Quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi*, "I raised about the sum of fifteen talents." For "cogo" in that sense, see Cicero in Verr. Act. II. L. I. c. xxvii. Cum stipendium cogerem, &c.

98. *Meus particeps* (ut sit sc.) "To share with me." Parry takes these words to have a prospective meaning. Ruhnken, quoting Cic. in Verr. Act. II. i. 44, observes that a son in Roman law had "jus bonorum," in his father's lifetime, "possessionem" only after his death. For "liberos," in v. 99, see Andr. V. iii. 20; Hec. II. i. 15.

101. *Noveras*, see Andr. II. vi., 10.

102. *Hoc quom fit, ibi non vere vivitur.* The Bembine MS. has "Hocque fit ubi," where the metre fails. Bentley read "hoc quod fit," which Parry observes would more properly be "id quod fit." Unless we retain the Bembine MS. reading, that of the text will be best to adopt. "When this takes place, in such case life is ill regulated." *Vere* = i. e. non rectâ ratione. Adelph. V. ix. 30.—*Quæ est æquom patri* (*filium credere* scil).

106. *Peccatum a me maxumest*, "The fault is chiefly mine." Cf. Andr. I. i. 129.—*Ab illo*, "on his part."

107. *At porro recte spero*, "Yet I trust all will be well hereafter," or "henceforth." Adelph. III. i. 2. Lindenbrog. reads "spera."

110. *Dionysia*, Festivals in honour of Bacchus, concerning which see Art. "Dionysia" in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquity. Madame Dacier understood here those called τὰ κατ' ἀγρους, the rural festivals, judging from the words "hic sunt" *are held*, that is, *in this borough* or *village*.—*Apud me sis volo*, "I should be glad of your company at my house." So in Juvenal S. v. 18, "Una simus ait:" and below in this play, I. ii. 11, "Ut nobiscum hodie esset."

113. *Non convenit*, &c., "It ill befits me, after I have driven him into hardships, now myself to shrink from them." Bentley proposed "hinc pepulerim," to avoid the difficulty of scansion in "impulerim." Parry considers the antepenult lengthened by ictus, as in "habitat." Eun. II. iii. 30, &c.

115. *Lacrumas excussit mihi*, "He has brought tears from my eyes." So in Hor. S. II. iii. 20, Excussus propriis.—Sat. I. iv. 35, "Dummodo risum excutiat." For the dative after "excussit," compare Hor. Od. III. xxix. 5, Eripe te moræ.

119. *Monitore*, "A reminder." Ruhnken quotes on this passage St. Luke, xiv. 17, to show that the ancients employed "monitores," to remind guests that their feasts were ready. We must suppose that Chremes has (between this line and the last) been to Phania's door and

returned.—*Egomet convivas moror,* "'Tis I who am keeping my guests waiting."—*Crepuerunt fores Hinc a me.* See Andr. III. i. 3; IV. i. 58. —*Huc concessero,* "I'll retire to this side."

ACTUS I.—Sc. II.

Clitipho, son of Chremes, is overheard by his father addressing Clinia, who has returned from abroad, and assuring him that his mistress will soon arrive from the city. Chremes learns the particulars of Clinia's arrival, and after some consideration determines that his wisest course will be not to apprise him of the real state of Menedemus's feelings. He therefore holds language to his son, which seems to justify Menedemus, who, he says, acts from a desire to advance his son's best interests.

Metre:

1, 3. Trochaic Tetrameter.
2, 5, 6, 13. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.
4. Trochaic Dimeter Catalectic.
7—12. 14—37. Iambic Tetrameter.

1. *Haudquaquam etiam cessant,* "They are not even yet at all delaying;" i. e. the messenger and Antiphila, see v. 17. *Etiam* is used as here in Andr. I. i. 89. Nil suspicans etiam mali. *Hodie,* in v. 2, is used loosely for "now," "shortly," as Virg. Ecl. iii. 49. Nunquam hodie effugies.

3. *Mittas,* h. e. *omittas,* as in Andria, V. iii. 2.

6. *Quid id est?* "What now?" Colman. "What means that word 'opportunè'?"

8. *Apud nos est.* "chez nous." Cf. Catull. xiii. 1. "Cænabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me," and Terence and Plautus passim. In v. 9, Bentley, Ruhnken, and others approve the Bembine MSS. reading "abduxi," instead of "adduxi."—*Abduxi* = *I carried him off,* to supper. Ruhnken quotes Livy i. 59, Citatis equis avolant Romam. *Pueritia* in this line must be read as a trisyllable.

11. *Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum, ut nobiscum esset amplius,* "*How I wish I had pressed Menedemus further, to be with us,* i. e. *to sup with us.*" *Amplius* must be taken with *invitatum,* and a comma placed at *esset.* For "nobiscum esset" compare I. i. 110, Hodie apud me sis volo.

12. *Objicerem,* or as it is here written "obicerem," is used, says Ruhnken, of things unexpectedly presented to the view. See Ter. Adelph. IV. iv. 1. Hocine de improviso mihi mali objici. Hecyra III. iii. 2. Quæ nec opinanti accidunt. Cic. Philipp. xiii. c. 16, &c. *Cave faxis.* Cf. Andr. IV. iv. 14, and Madvig., 375 *a,* and obs. 1.

14. *Quia enim, &c.* "Why, because." enim = γάρ, as in Andr. V. i. 4. "Immo enim."—*Quid se faciat.* See Andr. III. v. 8. *Eam misere amat.* See Andr. III. ii. 40, Scimus, hanc quam misere amarit.—*Hæc turba,* "this quarrel." Cf. Andr. II. iii. 6. Plaut. Aul. II. ix. 9.—*Abitio,* "departure" only used here, and in Plaut. Rud. II. vi. 19, Quidve hinc abitio

18. *Quem minus crederes?* The MSS. here read "credere est," as in Adelph. V. iii. 42, "scire est:" and Ruhnken explains "est" as "par est," "licet," quoting Ovid Art. Am. ii. 28. But Parry following Lachmann (on Lucret. v. 533) reads "crederes," "scires." And this is probably the safest course. Construe "Wretched? Whom could you deem less so?" In the next line, *relicui* is i. q. "reliqui." "What is lacking to prevent his having," &c.—*Ditias* = divitias.

21. *Perinde sunt ut*, "Are just the same as is the mind," &c. Compare Sallust Jugurth. iv. "Ac non perinde habeantur, ut eorum, qui ea sustinent, virtus est."

23. *Importunus*, "Churlish." Compare Andr. I. iv. 4. Hor. Ep. II ii. 185, Dives et importunus.—*Plus satis*, i. q. "plus quam satis." See Madvig. Gr. section 305.

26. *Ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit* (sc: "ab illo fuisse.") Compare Andr. I. v. 4, Nonne communicatum oportuit? "Howsoever matters stood, still he ought to have stayed at home." For "ut ut erat" compare Adelph. II. ii. 40, "Ut ut hæc sunt acta."—*Præter ejus lubidinem*, "Suppose he was a little too harsh in opposition to the son's wishes." So "lubido" is used in Hecyra. IV. i. 19, Advorsum animi tui lubidinem.—*Pateretur*, "He should have borne it." "Pati debebat."

29. *Huncine erat æquom*, &c. Compare Andr. I. i. 124—5; I. ii. 18.—*Et quod illum insimulat durum*, "And as to his charging him with being harsh, that is not *really* so." "Quod" is the relative governed by the verb, which usually, however, takes a genitive of the thing. For similar instances of "quod" thus used, except that the subjunctive then is required, see Ter. Adelph. II. i. 8, Tu quod te posterius purges. Hildyard, Aulul. 52, Menæchm. 212, &c. Cæsar B. G. i. 14, Quod suâ victoriâ . . . gloriarentur. In these examples the subjunctive is used because the case is only supposed: in the present instance Chremes is dealing with a fact.

31. *Uniusmodi sunt ferme, paulo qui*, &c., "For the wrongs done by parents are pretty much of one and the same kind: those of them who are a little inclined to indulgence, won't let *their sons*, &c." *Paulo qui . . . tolerabilis* is an enallage of number, as in Andr. V. iv. 7, Heaut. II. iv. 13, &c. (Madame Dacier translates "Je parle des pères qui sont un peu raisonnables."—Parry.) For "paulo" so used with "tolerabilis," where we should expect the comparative, see Cic. ad. Att. viii. 12 (quoted by Ruhnken), "Consiliis non solum gloriosis, sed etiam paulo salubribus."

33. *Hæc sunt ad virtutem omnia.* See Andr. III. ii. 2, note.

34. *Se cupiditate devinxit malâ*, "But when the mind has become enslaved," or "has yielded itself in bondage to evil desires." Gronovius quotes Heaut. II. iv. 14, Hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vero devincimini. Ruhnken adds Cic. in Brut. 12. Nec in impeditis, ac regum dominatione devinctis nasci cupiditas dicendi solet.

35. *Necesse est . . . consimilia*, "It needs must be that like measures result." "Consequi" seems here to be used absolutely, though "consimilia" refers to "mala," and not, as some have supposed, to "the severity of fathers."

36. *Scitumst . . . ex usu siet*, "'Tis a wise maxim, to take lessons from others, as to what may be of use to yourself." Bentley and Ruhnken

rightly read "quod." Parry quotes from Menander, βλέπων πεπαίδευμ' εἰς τὰ τῶν ἄλλων κακά: and Adelph. III. iii. 62. For *ex usu* cf. note at Andr. V. iv. 51.—*Ita credo.* So in Andr. I. ii. 21, Ita aiunt. Both indicate an unwilling assent.—*Vide, sis,* "Take care, please." *Sis* = "si vis," as in Eun. II. iii. 20; Adelph. V. i. 4.

ACTUS II.—Sc. I.

CLITIPHO soliloquises on his father's advice. He is the less inclined to agree with it from the remembrance that his father's warning ill accords with the account he is wont to give over his cups of his own former practice. He goes on to speak of his mistress, Bacchis; and the drain which she is on his finances.

Metre: Iambic Tetrameter.

2. *Ilico,* "On the spot," "forthwith." See Andr. I. i. 98. Translate "that we should from our very childhood forthwith spring up into old men."—*Affines . . . rerum,* "Occupied in those things." Livy has "affinis noxæ" 39, c. 14. And in Plaut. Trinumm. II. ii. 50, we find the dative used after "affinis." Publicisne affinis fuit an maritimis negotiis?—*Quas fert adulescentia.* Cf. Andr. I. ii. 17.

4. "They rule us according to their will, as it now is, not as it was in time past." Westerhov. quotes Hor. A. P. 173, Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.

6. *Nam et cognoscendi . . . peccati locus.* Bentley here reads "peccati" instead of the usual reading "peccatis." If "peccatis" is retained, we must understand "peccata" after "cognoscendi." Bentley, however, defends "peccati" by reference to Plaut. Amphitr. I. i. 101, Ignoscamus peccatum suum. Construe "For an opportunity shall be allowed me of noticing or leaving unnoticed his errors." Parry, who reads "peccati," illustrates "ignosco" by the Greek περιιδεῖν.

7. *Per alium,* "Through the example of another." See above, I. ii. 36.—*Perii!* "I'm lost in amazement!" This use of the word is rather uncommon, though it is something similar to the use of "periimus" in Adelph. III. ii. 26.—*Adbibit.* Cf. Plaut. Stich. II. ii. 58, Quando adbibero, alludiabo.—*Plus paulo,* "A little too much."

10. *Astutus,* "Cunning fellow!" Cf. Andr. I. ii. 12.—*Quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam,* "How deaf I am to whom he's telling the proverb," i. e. "How vainly he tries to school me." So Propert. V. viii. 47, Cantabunt surdo, nudabunt pectora cæca. Hor. Ep. II. i. 199, Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello Fabellam surdo. Virg. Ecl. x. 8, Non canimus surdis. παρὰ κωφὸν ᾄδειν is the Greek parallel.

13. *Is quoque suarum rerum satagit,* "He, too, has enough to do with his own affairs." "Sat agit," or "satagit," may be read indifferently Bentley's reading "sat agitat, tamen" is needless. *Eductam* = educatam. Cf. Andr. I. v. 39.

15. *Procax,* "*Exacting,*" from "proco" or "procor," akin to "precor. It is explained by Calpurnius, "instans in petendo." Cf. Hecyr. I. ii.

84, Magis procax factast ilico.—*Nobilis* here means "notorious," for which sense Parry quotes Rudens (Plaut.) III. ii. 5, Scelere fieri nolunt nobiles. It seems to mean "common," "known" in a bad sense.

16. *Tum quod ei dem, recte est,* "Then as to what I may give her, that's all right," i. e. "I have nothing." "Recte est" is used, says Gronovius, for "non est," "nil est." We sometimes use "all right" in the same ironical sense. Gronovius quotes Eun. II. iii. 50, and Heaut. III. ii. 7, Quid tu istic? Rectè. Adelph. I. v. 19.—*Nam nil esse, &c.,* "For I have scruples about saying 'I have nothing.'" Compare Andr. V. iv. 38, for *religio:* and ibid. IV. iii. 15, note.

ACTUS II.—Sc. II.

Clinia is introduced as being anxious about the good faith of his mistress Antiphila, who is long in coming, and who, he thinks, must have been estranged from him while he was abroad. Clitipho comforts him, at the same time advising him not to let himself be seen.

Metre: Iambic Tetrameter.

2. *Venissent* (sc. Mulier et servus.) *Concurrunt multæ opiniones—animum,* &c. We retain, with the older editors, and with Parry, the common reading, which Bentley had altered without valid reason into

"Concurrunt multa eam opinionem quæ mihi animo exaugeant."

He objected to the received reading that "exaugere animum" could only apply to "joy," and that "opiniones" would be a word inapplicable here. But we may safely translate, "Many grounds occur to me simultaneously to increase this feeling." Parry quotes a parallel from Euripid. Med. 284, ξυμβάλλεται δε πολλὰ τοῦδε δείματος.

4. *Mater—mala.* Cf. Juvenal. vi. 240, Scilicet expectes ut tradat mater honestos Aut alios mores, quam quos habet, &c.—*Quoius, Quoi* = "cujus," "cui."

6. *Etiam caves,* "Are you even yet careful?" h. e. "Are you careful enough?" or "Be very careful." Compare Andr. V. ii. 8, Etiam tu hoc respondes. Adelph. IV. ii. 11, Etiam taces? Parry adds Trinumm. Plaut. II. iv. 113. For "hinc" Bentley reads "hic," because "a patre" refers to Clinia's father, Menedemus. For "a patre," see Andr. I. iii. 21.

7. *Quid—præsagit mali.* Præsagire = acute sentire, Festus. Gronovius quotes Plaut. Aulul. II. ii. 1, Præsagibat mi animus, &c. Where see Hildyard's note. From "sagire" are derived "saga" and "sagax." See also Cic. de Div. i. 31.

9. *Quando istuc 'jam' erit.* Fleckeisen introduces "jam" into the text here, and this may be defended by reference to several passages in the Andria, when some one word is caught up out of the speaker's mouth.

10. *Non cogitas, hinc longule esse?* "Don't you take into account, that 'tis some little distance hence;" i. e., Antiphila's dwelling. *Longulè* = aliquantum longè.

11. *Dum moliuntur, dum conantur, annus est.* "While they are getting ready, while they are making the attempt (sc. '*ire*,' to start), a year elapses." The reading "molliuntur" is very far-fetched. For "conantur," Servius on Virg. Æn. iv. 133, seems to have been read "cunctantur" here. Another reading is "comuntur" (compare Plaut. Stich. V. iv. 19), "are dressing their hair," but this is of the same character as "molliuntur," and may be discarded. For "annus est," Parry refers to Eun. IV. v. 8, Jamdudum, ætatem. And Westerhov. quotes Ovid. Ex. Pont. III. iv. 59, "Dum venit huc rumor, properataque carmina fiunt, Factaque eunt ad vos, annus abisse potest."

12. *Respira,* "Breathe again." "Take courage." A man out of heart was said to be "exanimatus." See Andr. I. i. 104. *Tibi,* "for your comfort," the dativus commodi.

ACTUS II.—Sc. III.

Enter Syrus and Dromo on their return, Antiphila, Bacchis, and their baggage not being far behind. Clinia is disturbed to find how much of worldly goods his mistress seems to have acquired in his absence. Syrus undeceives him, and shows him that Antiphila is still devoted to him. All the packages, all the money, maidens, and dresses, &c., belong to Bacchis, Clitipho's mistress, whom Syrus, to his annoyance when he first hears it, has brought home. Syrus details his plan, to pass off Bacchis for Clinia's mistress, while Antiphila is entrusted to Clitipho's mother. He persuades the two young men to acquiesce in this scheme, and to act it out carefully. His reasons he will give another time.

Metre:—1—15, 71—98. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.
16—23. Iambic Tetrameter.
24—70, 99—139. Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Sermones cædimus.* Muretus says that this phrase is derived from the Greek, and refers to Priscian lib. xviii, where *κόπτειν λόγους, κοπτεῖν ῥήματα* are quoted. But Servius, at Æn. vi. 159, Multa—vario sermone serebant, would read "serimus" here.

4. *Minime mirum, adeo impeditæ sunt.* "No wonder that they are left behind: they are so encumbered with baggage;" a metaphor, says Gronovius, from the "impedimenta" of an army. He quotes a remarkable passage from Cic. pro Milone, c. 20, "Cum alter veheretur in rhedâ pænulatus, una sederet uxor: quid horum non *impeditissimum*, vestitus, an vehiculum, an comes?" The opposite to "impeditus" was "expeditus." See Cic. in Mil. xxi, "Iter expediti latronis cum Milonis impedimentis comparate."—*Ancillarum gregem,* "a troop of maidens." Lindenbr. quotes *οἰκέτων ἀγέλας,* from Chrysostom, in Paul. ad Ephes. c. 5, Hom. 20.

6. *Portant quid rerum!* "They are bringing a power of baggage!" *Quid rerum* = "rerum magnam copiam." As in Andr. IV. iv. 6, Quid turbæ est apud forum, i.e. quanta turba est; and ibid., Di

boni, boni quid porto. Heaut. III. i. 49, Pytissando modo mihi, Quid vini absumpsit.—*Quid vini*, "What a quantity of wine!" See also Plaut. Epid. II. ii. 26, Tum captivorum quid ducunt secum!—*Et vesperacit, et non noverunt*, &c. Two more reasons why they are late.

8. *Abidum.* "Prythee go." Compare Andr. I. i. 2, I. ii. 13, Ehodum ad me!

11. *Quam ego cum unâ ancillulâ*, &c. Parry places a full stop at "reliqui;" in which case we must take the words to be an exclamation of surprise; or govern "quam" by "viden." If we merely have a comma at "reliqui," and read "unde ei esse censes?" the construction will be simpler, and this is the reading in many MSS., "Whence think you has she, whom I left here with but one handmaid, all these things?"—*Quid turbæ est*, "What a crowd it is!"—*Ædes nostræ!* "Our house!" i. e. my master's; an idiom of all servant-language.—*Vix capient*, "Will scarce hold them."

16. *Intereô loci*, "In the mean time." See Madvig. Gr. sect. 284, obs. 10. Plaut. Menæch. 351, Hildyard's Glossary. Ter. Eun. II. ii. 24, Dum loquimur, interea loci ad macellum advenimus—*errans*, "a vagrant." It must be borne in mind that these exclamations of Clinia arise from his referring what Syrus and Dromo say to Antiphila, who alone is expected by the young men.

19. *Mores cantabat mihi*, "Was ever forewarning me of the ways of these women." For this use of "canto," see Plaut. Trinumm. II. ii. 10, Hoc tibi quotidie canto, ut caveas. Mostell. IV. ii. 64. Terence in Phorm. III. ii. 10, has, Eandem cantilenam canere.—*Monuisse frustra*, seems to convey the ground of Clinia's shame in regard to his father, and to be governed by "illum" understood. Construe, "As to whom I'm now ashamed and regretful, for he was ever forewarning me of the ways of such creatures as this, that he admonished me in vain."

21. *Tum, quom gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui*, "When it might have gained me thanks, then I would not do it!" For this use of *gratum*, compare Eun. III. i. 6, Est istuc datum Profecto ut grata mihi sint, quæ facio omnia. Cic. Phil. II. xlvi. 117, Quam sit pulchrum, beneficio gratum, &c. See also "ingratum," Heaut. V. i. 61.—*Videlicet*, "It's very clear." Cf. scilicet, ilicet.—*Tuum amorem*, in v. 23, is "the object of your love." See Eun. V. iv. 4, Amorem difficillumum. Ovid. Met. I. 452, Primus amor Phœbi Daphne.

25. *Conjecturam cepimus*, is here the usual reading. Goveanus and Bentley, following the Bembine MS., read "fecimus."

28–9. *anus, Quæ est dicta mater*, &c. Compare above at II. ii. 4. *Obiit mortem.* See Andr. I. iii. 18, note.—*Alteræ*, in v. 30, is for "alteri;" an archaism for which compare Eun. V. vi. 3, Solæ. Phorm. V. viii. 35, Repudium alteræ remiserim. Plaut. Mil. Glor. II. iv. 3, Mihi solæ e quo superfit. Lucret. II. 778.

32. *Mane, &c.* Cf. Andr. IV. i. 34. Syrus knows that if he begins a digression to explain who "altera" is, it will cause endless confusion; so he puts that off, till he has told Clinia all about Antiphila.

33. *Jam primum omnium*, a pompous beginning. Commentators remark that with these words Livy begins his history.

36. *Continuo hic se conjecit intro.* "Forthwith Dromo here flung himself in (to surprise Antiphila)." Gronovius illustrates this phrase by

Plaut. Trinumm. III. ii. 96, "Aut aliquem ad regem in saginam herus se conjecit meus;" and Cic. pro Cælio, c. 26, "Sin se in intimum conjicere vellent, fortasse non reciperentur." He explains it, "raptim se aliquo conferre." Compare Nepos. Themistocl. viii.

37. *Foribus obdit pessulum.* "She shoots the bolt into the door." Cf. Eun. III. v. 55.—*Ad lanam redit,* "She goes back to her spinning," an evidence of a virtuous and well-ordered household. Compare Andr. I. i. 48, Lanâ ac telâ victum quæritans. Livy. Lib. i. (de Lucretiâ), Nocte serâ deditam lanæ, inter lucubrantes ancillas, in medio ædium sedentem inveniunt. See also Proverbs, xxxi. 17. In the next verse Bentley reads after Codex Bembin. "hic," because "alibi" follows.

40. *De improviso.* Cf. Andr. IV. ii. 18. Note. II. ii. 23, De improviso nuptiæ.

43. *Quæ cujusque ingenium, ut sit, declarat maxume.* Cf. Andr. I. i. 66, Nam qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi.

44. Victorius quotes from Politian a verse of Menander, ἐξ ἱσταρίου ἐκρέματο φιλοπόνως πάνυ. See also Andr. I. i. 48. *Offendimus* = "we came upon."

46. *Anuis.* The old uncontracted form of the genitive of the fourth declension. See Madv. Sect. 46, obs. 2.—*Sine auro,* "Without jewelry." Parry compares Eun. IV. i. 13. Plaut. Aul. IV. x. 35. Add to these Plaut. Menæchm. 44. Mil. Gl. 1089, and see at the former passage Hildyard's Glossary and note —*Ita uti quæ ornantur sibi,* "As women who dress for their own satisfaction, not for lovers."

48. *Nullâ malâ re esse expolitam muliebri.* It seems probable that there is a lacuna of one verse immediately following this: otherwise "esse" is awkward. The omitted verse would contain a verb, which "esse" might follow in sense. Without "esse" we translate "smartened up by no nasty woman's-paint."—*Mala res muliebris* refers to the pigments and unguents which were in use. See Ovid. Rem. Am. 351-4, Cum positis sua collinet ora venenis . . . . Pyxidas invenies et rerum mille colores, Et fluere in tepidos æsypa lapsa sinus.—*Capillus passus,* "Her hair dishevelled." Virg. Æn. I. 484, Crinibus Iliades passis. Cæsar. B. G. vii. 48, Matres—more Gallico, passum capillum ostentare cœperunt.

50. *Pax,* "Enough." "No more of this." See again at IV. iii. 39. Parry adds, Plaut. Mil. G. III. i. 213, Pax: abi.

52. *Subtemen nebat,* "Was spinning yarn." Terence translates Menander: καὶ θεραπαινὶς ἦν μία. Αὕτη συνύφαινεν ῥυπαρῶς διακειμένη.

53. *Pannis obsita,* "Covered with rags." So Eun. II. ii. 5, Pannis annisque obsitum. Virg. Æn. viii. 307, Ibat rex obsitus ævo.—*Illuvie.* th. "in," and "luo," "lavo." Virg. Æn. iii. 216.

56. *Sordidatam et sordidam.* The former word refers to Antiphila's dress, the latter to her unkempt locks and unwashen appearance. See Plaut. Asinar. II. iv. 90-1, Quanquam ego sum sordidatus, Frugi sum tamen. Livy. iii. 47, Is magno jam natu sordidatus, &c. Sueton. Vitell. 15, Primo diluculo sordidatus descendit ad rostra.—*Extra noxiam,* "Without offence," "blameless." Cf. Plaut. Mostell. V. ii. 47. Bacch. IV. ix. 81, Cum cares noxiâ.—*Quom ejus, &c.—internuncii.* "When they that do her errands go thus carelessly attired." "Internuncius" is a go-between. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. i. 6. The plural is here used, because it is a general sentiment.

59, 60. *Nam disciplinast eisdem, &c.* "For 'tis a rulĕ with those gallants who wish To win the mistress, first to bribe the maid.' Colman. For "disciplina," here used fo "a practice," Gronovius compares Plaut. Asin. I. iii. 49, Eâdem nos disciplinâ utimur. Bacch. III. iii. 17, Eademne erat hæc disciplina tibi, cum tu adolescens eras? Trucul. I. ii. 29, Solens sum: ea est disciplina.—*Adfectant viam*, "Aim at." Compare Plaut. Menæchm. 588 (Hildyard's Glossary). Aulul. III. vi. 39 (530 Hildyard).—Phormio. V. vii. 71. Virgil. Georg. iv. 562, Viamque affectat Olympo. *Munerarier*, "to fee."

64. *Telam deserit.* "Leaves her web." Bentley read with the Bembine, "desiuit."

66. *Ut facile scires*, h. e. ita ut. Compare Andr. I. i. 108, Ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres. The second person is in each case used generally for the third: "one might see," "one might know."—*Desiderio tuo:* the possessive for the primitive. See Madvig. 297 *b.* obs. 1, "Tuâ fiduciâ," for "fiducia tui." Cic. Verr. v. 68.

68. *Nil esse* (cur timeres, sc.)—*Agedum.* Andr. I. i 2.

71. *Ad nos scilicet.* "To our house, to be sure!" *Ad nos* ≐ ad nostram domum. Cf. Heaut. I. i. 110. *Apud me* sis. In the next verse (see Parry) *audaciam* (audacȳam) is a trisyllable; and so the metre is preserved.

73. *Facinus magnum nec memorabile.* So Menander (A. Gell. ii. 23) μέγα καὶ περιβόητον ἔργον.—*Hoc vide.* "See here," "Mark me." See Andr. II. ii. 13, note.—*In meâ vitâ.* "Are you going to earn praise at the expense of her who is as dear to me as life?" So we understand "vita," comparing Andr. V. i. 3. "In" means "at the expense of," as in Andr. III. iii. 34, At istuc periculum *in filiâ* fieri grave est. *Scelus* is for "sceleste," as *odium* for "odiose," in Andr. V. iv. 38.

76. *Quid illo facias.* Parry takes this as said to Clinia of Syrus: "What would you do with him?" Bentley read, Quid illâ facias, i.e. Bacchide. Eugraphius interprets "illo" of Clinia. Goveanus read, "Quidnam illâ facias." Parry's explanation is simplest, and most reconcileable with the context. Syrus says, *Atenim*, "But now!" Clitipho *quid enim*, "What now?" Syrus, "I'll tell, if you will let me," &c. In v. 77, at *quasi quom*, Clitipho rudely cuts short the slave's simile, with *Quas, malum, ambages, &c.*, "Plague on't, what roundabout stories is he beginning to tell!" For "ambages" see Plaut. Cist. IV. ii. 81; and Virg. Geor. ii. 45, Per ambages et longa exorsa. *Malum*, "Plague on't." See Menæchm. 299 (Hild. Glos.), and Aul. 383, Quid tu, malum, curas?

79. *Multimodis injurius.* For "mùltimodis" see Andr. V. iv. 36. Phorm. III. i. 1.—*Neque ferri potis es.* Parry, following most MSS. and editors, reads "potis est."

81. *Potiri*, "to gain the object of your love." Ruhnken illustrates this by Ovid, A. A. i. 711, Ut potiare roga: tantum cupit illa rogari.—*Effici*, "to be raised." So below at 88, Quod ut efficerem. Bacchid. II. ii. 55. Gronov. quotes Cic. in Verr. ii. 53, Jam hic Timarchides quantam pecuniam fecerit, plane adhuc cognoscere non potuistis. Ad Att. Lib. vi. Ep. 1, Nec id satis efficitur in usuram menstruam.—*Haud stultè sapis.* "By my troth 'tis no foolish wisdom." Oxymoron. Andr. Prol. 17, Faciunt næ intelligendo ut nil intelligant. Milton has, "Evil, be thou my good."

83. *Siquidem id saperest, &c.* That is, "if 'tis wisdom to wish that that should happen which cannot happen." We must understand "contingere" after "potest." In v. 84, *hæc* and *his* refer to the dangers attendant on the advantages enumerated in v. 81; *illis* and *illa* to those advantages themselves.—*Harum duarum conditionum,* "these two bargains;" i.e., the pleasures with the dangers, or the freedom from risks with the loss of the pleasures.

88. *Tum quod .... eadem hâc inveniam viâ.* "Moreover, the money which you have promised to her, I'll procure by this same method:" viz., by Bacchis being at his father's house. The sum was "ten minæ." See Heaut. IV. vii. 7. For "efficerem" in the next verse, see above at v. 81, *efficere,* "to make up."—*Surdas jam aures reddideras mihi:* "You had by this time deafened me."

90. *Siquidem hoc fit.* "If this is really accomplished," says Clitipho. Syrus takes up his word *siquidem,* "*If* indeed."—*Experiundo scies.* "You shall know and prove it."

93. *Si una hæc dedecorist parum.* "If this single one is not disgrace enough."—*Quid eo?* "Why to her?"

95. *Vera causast.* For "vera," in the sense of "just" or "good" as here, see Eun. V. iv. 3, Quam veram laudem capiet Parmenio.—*Fabulæ!* "Moonshine!" "Mere tales." Compare Andr. I. iii. 19. Ibid. III. iii. 21.—*Nil satis firmi, &c.* "I see no *strong enough* reason, wherefore it can be worth my while to undertake this anxiety." For this sense of "firmus," Ruhnken quotes Sallust Jugurth. c. 64, Quæ omnia illis eo firmiora videbantur, &c.

101. *In aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias.* "That you may sleep in peace on either side." Colman. Gronovius quotes Pliny, Lib. iv. Ep. 29, Nihil est quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, non impune cessatur. And Parry gives from Forcellini, ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τὰ ὦτα καθεύδειν, and a fragment of Menander, quoted by A. Gellius, ii. 23, ἐπ' ἀμφοτέραν ἴν' ἐπικλινῆς ᾖ μέλλων καθευδήσειν. See also Plaut. Pseud. I. i. 121, 122.

102. *Quid ago nunc?* Present for future. Cf. Eun. IV. vii. 44, Plaut. Menæchm. 148 (Hildyard). Clinia's answer to the query of Clitipho, extends to the 106th line, broken by the interruptions of Syrus and Clitipho. He answers: "What, you? Whatever advantage—is offered, enjoy while you may: for you may not know—whether ever again you may have the opportunity of it." *Ejus* seems to refer to *commodi.* In v. 103, Hodie sero ac nequicquam voles. "Even before this day's over, you'll wish it in vain, and too late," is a stimulus to action, like Horace's advice, "Dona præsentis cape lætus horæ." In v. 105, *perge porro, tamen istuc ago,* is "Go on, go on. Nevertheless, that's my object!" i.e., to meet the ladies, and send them home.

108. *Concaluit.* "He is warm at last," Parry. Ter. Eun. I. ii. 5, Accede ad ignem hunc, jam calesces plus satis.

111. *Tu es judex ... accusandus sis vide.* "You are the judge: see that you be nowise blameable." Parry quotes a passage from the Digest to prove that a judge giving an illegal sentence was mulcted in the fine he had imposed. Bentley altered "judex" to "inlex," "an enticer" (Plaut. Pœn. III. iv. 35), needlessly.—*Quasi istic, &c.* "As though my interest was less concerned therein than yours."

Horace Ep. I. xviii. 84, Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.

115. *Tibi ... verba, huic homini verbera.* "You'll get *words*, but I *blows*." Paronomasia. Calphurnius quotes Cic. in Verr. iv. 12, Minus earum putavit fore quod de *armario* quam quod de sacrario ablatum. Compare Eur. Bacch. 367, Πενθεὺς δ' ὅπως μὴ πένθος εἰσοίσει δόμοις. See also Eurip. Phœniss. 598-9; Ajax Sophocl. 430. For *huic homini*, h. e. "mihi," δεικτικῶς, see Hor. Sat. I. ix. 47, Hunc hominem velles si tradere. Sophocl. Trach. 305. Ajax 78. Matthiæ Gr. Gr. sect. 470.

116. *Hæc res neutiquam neglectust mihi.* "This matter is by no means a case for neglect for me." "Neglectu" is the old dat. for "neglectui," as in Andr. II. i. 1, some copies read "nuptui." This being the case, we have the usual construction of a double dative after "sum," for which see Madv. sect. 249. See, however, Parry's learned note here on the explanation of the passive supine as the dative of a verbal noun. In the next verse, *scilicet* is used in its primary sense and force, and governs the acc. and infin., as in Plaut. Asin. IV. i. 42.—*Ita scilicet facturam.* "Be sure she'll do so." Parry compares Heaut. IV. viii, 15; V. i. 19. Construe, "Be sure I'll do so."

119. *Necessus* is read here and at Eun. V. v. 28 in the Bembine MSS. It appears to have been an old neuter by the side of "necessum" and "necesse," just as "potis" and "satis" are neuters by the side of "pote" and "sat" (for sate). See Donaldson Varron. p. 306, and also the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus, quoted by him in p. 233 of the same. Construe, "The matter is reduced to this, that it needs must be so."

120. *nequid titubet.* "Take heed she trip not," Colman. "Titubo" is properly said of tripping or making false steps; metaphorically here of "slips of the tongue." Cf. Hor. Ep. I. xiii. 19, Cave ne titubes. Menæchm. 66, Siquid forte titubatum est. Plaut. Pseud. IV. i. 32, At vide ne titubes.—*Quæ solet quos spernere!* "Who is wont to scorn what grand lovers!"

123. *Quod omnium rerum,* &c. The sentence is here the antecedent to "quod," h. e. "In tempore ... veni." See Gr. of K. Edward VI., p. 130, sect. 137, r. 31.—*Quendam miserc offendi militem Ejus noctem orantem.* If we read *miserè*, I think it must be joined in sense with "orantem," however far from it in position. *Miserè*, in the sense of "nimis," is common enough. See Plaut. M. G. I. i. 8, Quæ misere gestit fartum facere ex hostibus. But one MS. reads "miserum," which we should construe "love-sick."—*Noctem* = "concubitum," as Ruhnken shows by reference to Ovid A. R. 728; A. A. ii. 308, Prædam gaudia *noctis* habe.

125. *Arte tractabat virum,* &c. "Was luring on the man by her tricks so as to," &c. Colman appositely quotes from Shakespeare's All's Well that Ends Well—

Madding my eagerness with her restraint.

—*Inopia,* i. e. "inopiâ sui." Calpurn. quotes Ovid A. III. iv. 17, Nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata. Ruhnken explains it "by want of fruition."

127. *eademque,* &c. Eâdem is here the ablative, with "operâ" understood, and is pronounced yàdem. "And by the same means,"

or "and so." For this use of "eadem," see Plaut. Menæchm. 334 (Hildyard's Glossary); M. G. 305, Eadem illi insidias dabis.

130. *Impotens.* See Andr. V. iii. 8, note. The Greek is ἀκρατής.

131. *Inversa verba,* "ambiguous phrases," "obscure speeches." Cf. Lucret. i. 642, Inversis quæ sub verbis latitantia cernunt.—*Eversas cervices tuas,* "turnings and twistings of your neck." The early Latin writers, especially in prose, seem to have used "cervices" as singular, in sense, though not in form. See Quinct. Inst. Or. viii. 3. *Eversas cervices tuas* is i. q. "eversiones cervicis tuæ."—*screatus,* "hemmings," th. "screo." For the use of the acc. with "abstineo," see Livy I. i. 11; XVI. ii. 22.

136. *Scio: apud patrem.* "I know it: in my father's presence. But now meanwhile." The conclusion of this scene is lively enough. In v. 138, *Saltem salutare* (illam me sine: sc.), "At any rate let me kiss her." Some editors read "saltem salutem." In 139, "istic" is "Clinia."

ACTUS II.—Sc. IV.

Bacchis and Antiphila enter conversing: the former congratulating the latter on the superiority of her condition to that of women like herself. Then follows an affectionate meeting between Antiphila and Clinia.

Metre:
1—17. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.
18—25. Iambic Tetrameter.
26—29. Iambic Trimeter.

2. *Formæ ut mores consimiles forent.* "In that you've made it your study that your habits should match your beauty." Parry illustrates this by a passage from Menander, ὅταν φύσει τὸ κάλλος ἐπικοσμῇ τρόπος χρηστὸς, διπλασίως ὁ προσιὼν ἁλίσκεται. Calphurn. quotes Virg. Æn. v. 344, Gratior et pulchro veniens a corpore virtus.

6. *Omnium-que adeo vostrarum vulgus quæ ab se segregant.* "And moreover of all those of your class (all those like you), who keep the general throng at a distance from them." *Vostrarum,* i. e. "of your class," may be paralleled by Eun. IV. iv. 10, where "Nostrarum" means "our people," the household of Thais. See Parry's note on that passage, and Plaut. Pœn. IV. ii. 37-39, where "nostrorum" is similarly used. Parry refers to Donaldson Varron., p. 309, respecting the difference of "nostri" and "nostrum," "vestri" and "vestrum," or as they were in full, anciently, "nostrorum," "vestrorum." "Nostrum" and "vestrum," according to Donaldson l. c., are adopted after such a word as "pars," or by the side of "omnium," as here.—*Abs se segregant.* Compare Andr. I. v. 56.

8. *Expedit bonas esse vobis.* For this construction see Madvig. Gr. 393, c. obs. 1, and Cic. pro Balb. c. xii. Civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Ter. Phorm. V. ii. 1. The more usual construction is the dative after "esse," as in Ovid. Heroid. xiv. 64, Quo *mihi* commisso non licet esse *piæ.* Ruhnken interprets "bonas" here "not mercenary," as

"mala" implies "mercenary" at II. ii. 4, "mater mala."—*Quibuscum est res.* "Those with whom *we* deal Forbid it to be ours," Colman. —*Colunt* in the next verse, may be Englished "court." Ruhnken illustrates the word by Virg. Æn. iv. 422, Solam nam perfidus ille Te colere, &c.

11. *Nisi si prospectum—desertæ vivimus.* "*And* unless some provision has been made meanwhile, we live lone and deserted." *Desertæ vivimus* is explained by Gronov. to mean simply "deserimur." He compares Catull. x. 33, Molesta vivis. For *nisi si* refer to Andr. I. v. 14.

13. *Hi se ad vos applicant.* See Andr. V. iv. 21.—*Utrique ab utrisque,* "each class by each." The Delphin editor explains the words as equivalent to "ultro citroque." Parry, "such as you," by "such as your lovers." He refers to Andr. I. v. 52, Utræque res.

16. *Nescio alias,* h. e. "nescio quid faciant aliæ," Goveanus. He quotes Heaut. V. iv. 15, Deos nescio: ego quod potero, sedulo.

20. *Præterquam tui carendum quod erat.* "Save that I was forced to forego you."—*carendum tui*: σοῦ στερητέον: vv. 18—20, are a soliloquy, as Clinia looks upon Antiphila at a distance.

21. *Hocin me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui!* "To think that it should not be allowable for wretched me to enjoy, at my own will, a maiden of such a disposition as this." For the accusative and infinitive without a governing proposition here see Andr. I. v. 10. *Adeone,* &c., note. *Me miserum* appears to be the accusative before *frui,* which here takes an accusative after it, as *utor, abutor,* and *fungor* sometimes do in Terence and Plautus. See Andr. Prol. 5; Adelph. V. iii. 29; Heaut. I. i. 13.—*Ingenium* is therefore i. q. "ingenio," and is properly explained by Ruhnken as equivalent to "mulierem tali ingenio præditam."—*Meo modo* = meo arbitrio, as in Phorm. V. viii. 69, Nostro modo.

22. *Immo ut patrem tuom vidi habitum, diu etiam duras dabit.* "Nay, truly, as far as I have discerned your father's mind, he will lead you a rough life some time yet." *Patrem . . . habitum esse,* "your father to be minded," is not surely an unsatisfactory sense: it is certainly the obvious one. *Duras dabit* (partes sc.) is the universal reading of MSS., and is referred to stage language by Calpurnius. Bentley, leaving out "esse habitum," inserted "partes" in the verse. An extremely probable emendation is that of Theodore Bergk, introduced into the text of Fleckeisen. Lipsiæ. Teubner. 1857. *Diu etiam turbas dabit.* Cf. Eun. IV. iii. 11, Quas turbas dedit. In 23, *intuitur* is antiq. for "intuetur."—*Retine me,* "support me." Plaut. Curc. II. iii. 31, Retine, retine me obsecro.

24. *Amabo.* "Prythee." Compare Menæchm. Plaut. Hildyard, 291; Ter. Eun. I. ii. 50; Curcul. 112; Catullus xxxii. 1, Amabo, mea dulcis Ipsithilla.

25. *O mi Clinia, salve.* Another reading here is "O mi expectate, salve."

ACTUS III.—Sc. I.

Chremes, a night having elapsed, goes to tell Menedemus of his son's return; and, when the old man would fain rush to welcome his son, thinks it right to explain to him that he has not returned alone, but with an expensive mistress and a lot of attendants upon her. He advises Menedemus, if he is determined to indulge his son, not to do so openly. By this advice he is partly influenced, and Chremes leaves him, promising to effect a speedy interview. The Scaligerian and Dacerian theory, that the first and second acts of this play were exhibited after sunset, and the remainder the next morning, is justly exploded.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Luciscit hoc jam.* "'Tis just daybreak." *Hoc* appears to be said δεικτικῶς, according to Ruhnken. The phrase occurs in Plaut. Amphit. I. iii. 45, Eamus Amphitryo, luciscit hoc jam; and in Mil. Glor. II. ii. 63, we have "lucet hoc, inquam."—*Cesso pultare ostium.* Cf. Andr. IV. i. 58, Concrepuit a Glycerio ostium.

7. *Quod potero.* "As far as I shall be able." "Quod" is frequently i. q. "quoad" in Terence. Cf. below, IV. viii. 4, Serva, quod in te est, filium, &c. Adelph. III. v. 1, Quod potes; IV. v. 58, Quod quidem in te fuit. In v. 9, *æquali meo* may be compared with Andr. II. vi. 22, note on "æqualium."—*Ita ut* = eodem modo ut.

11. *Aut ego, &c. . . . aut illud falsumst, &c.* A dilemma.—*Ingenio,* "naturally." *Ingenium* is i. q. "natura" in Sallust Catil. c. 8, "Ingenium nemo sine corpore exercebat," and in Virgil, Georg. ii. 177, Nunc locus arvorum ingeniis, quæ robora cuique.

Diem adimere ægritudinem hominibus. "That time removes grief from men." So the fragment of Diphilus, λύπης δὲ πάσης γίνεται ἰατρὸς χρόνος.—*Cotidie,* in v. 14, is i. q. "quotidie."

19. *Quoius maxume te fieri participem cupis,* i. e. "cujus fieri particeps cupis." The construction is like that in Eun. Prol. i. Qui placere se studeat bonis.

21—23. For this very natural doubting for joy on the part of the father, Colman finds a parallel in Plaut. Captivi. IV. ii. 50—55.—In v. 24, *etiam* is i. q. "etiamnum," as in Andr. I. i. 89.

27. *Non tu ei dixisti, ut essem?* "Didn't you tell him in what mind I was?" "ut essem" is, as Ruhnken well observes, i. q. "qualis essem." See Plaut. Amphitr. Prol. v. 104, Nam ego vos novisse credo jam ut sit pater meus?—*victo animo* (v. 29), "a broken spirit." See above, I. i. 62.

30. *Non possum.* "I can't do it." "Possum" has something of the senses of the Greek τλάω. Here it means "*I have not the heart* to be harsh. In Juvenal Sat. iii. 60, Non possum ferre, Quirites, Græcam urbem, "I have not the patience."—*In eandem fraudem.* "Into the same mischief." Compare Andr. V. iv. 8, and Virg. Æn. x. 72.

35. *Commetare.* "To consort with," "to go frequently to." Bentley reads "commetare *metri gratia,*" and it occurs in one MS. at Captivi.

I. ii. 82, Nam meus scruposam victus commetat viam. The older editions however here read "commeare."

36. *Cuique erant grata omnia.* "And to whom anything was welcome."—*Proterruisti.* "You frightened him forth." Cf. Plaut. Trin. III. ii. 77, Meâ operâ hinc proterritum te. Virg. Æn. xii. 291, Adverso proterret equo.—*Ingratiis.* "Against her will" (ἀέκητι). See Hildyard's Plaut. Menæchm. 952 (Glossary). Curc. I. i. 6, Tamen est eundem, quo imperant, ingratiis. For *postilla* see note at Andr. V. iv. 33.—*Victum volgo quærere.* Cf. Andr. I. i. 48 and 52, Dein quæstum occipit.

39. *Intertrimento* is a word used properly of the waste of gold in the smelting process. So Livy uses it in lib. xxxii. c. 2. In its applied sense it occurs, as Gronovius shows, in Cic. in Verr. i. 50, Is casu Pupilli junii tutor erat testamento patris; cum eo sine ullo intertrimento convenerat jam, quemadmodum traderetur. Where it means "loss" or damages. It is also similarly used by Livy, lib. xxxiv. c. 7. Construe, "Now, whereas she cannot be kept without great loss, you are willing to give anything.—*Pulchre instructa,* "admirably furnished." Cf. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. i. 34, Ornamenta quæ illi instruxisti mulieri. Bacc. III. i. 6, Omnis ad perniciem instructa domus.

42. *Plus decem* (sc. quam). Madvig. sect. 305, obs. 1.—*satrapes si siet,* &c. "If her lover were a satrap" (of a Persian province). Bentley reads "satrapa," because satrapas occurs in the earlier MSS.—*Oneratas veste atque auro,* h. e. "auratâ veste." Hendiadys.

47. *Actum siet.* "It would be all over with me," "I should be ruined." Cf. Andr. III. i. 7. Eun. I. i. 9.

48. *pytissando modo,* &c. "In mere tasting, what a quantity of wine did she consume." "pytisso" is "to spirt out after tasting," from the Greek πυτίζω. Hence also "pytisma," Juvenal, xi. 173. The Greeks, says Gronovius, used the phrase οἶνον πυτίζειν.—*Sic hoc,* "this is so-so." —*Asperum,* &c. "This is rough, old gentleman: prythee look out something softer."

51. *Relevi dolia omnia.* "I've broached all the casks." Cf. Stich. Plaut. V. iv. 38, Nulli relerimus postea. The custom was to secure the cork of the "amphora," for which "dolium," as Parry observes, is here loosely used, with pitch, which was "oblinere." The opposite process of "tapping" was "relino." Cf. Hor. Od. III. viii. 10, Hic dies anno redeunte festus Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ Consule Tullo. Compare also Theocritus Idyll. vii. 147, πίθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἄλειφαρ. Hor. Od. I. ix. 6.—*Omnes serias,* "all the jars."

52. *Omnes sollicitos habui.* "I worried all my servants." Compare Plaut. Menæchm. (Hildyard) 480, "sollicitos habent," and 488, "sollicitum habent," which he translates "give trouble to," i. e. "sollicitant." So Plaut. Mil. G. 1077, Me forma *habet sollicitum*; and Juvenal xvi. 28. Bentley proposed "habuit," which Ruhnken approves, as thinking Bacchis the most likely person, "omnes sollicitos habere."—*Quid te futurum,* i. e. "de te." See Phorm. I. ii. 87, Quid te futurumst.—*exedent,* "will eat out of house and home." So, Hunc comedendum ... vobis propino, Eun. V. viii. 57.—*Sic me Di amabunt.* Cf. Andr. V. iv. 44, Ita me Di ament, credo.

58. *Permagni referre,* "to be of vast importance." For "interest"

and "refert" thus used with genitives of price see Madvig. Gr. Sect. 295, obs. 2.

61. *Per alium quemvis ut des.* Understand "fac" before "ut." "Mind you give through the medium of some other party: let yourself be deceived by tricks through your slave."—*technis.* This Græcism occurs in Ter. Eun. IV. iv. 51, and in Plaut. Bacch. III. ii. 8.—*Subsensi.* For the force of "sub" here see note at Ter. Andr. II. vi. 16, Subtristis. Construe "I've an inkling."—*Illos ibi esse,* "that they're at that scheme." "ibi" = "in illo consilio." "Illos id agere, id moliri," Ruhnken. Cf. V. ii. 30.

64. *Consusurrant* is the old reading of the MSS. defended by Bentley, because *Syrus cum illo vostro* is in effect a plural nominative. Cf. Sallust in Catil. 43. Virg. Æn. i. 292, Remo cum fratre Quirinus Jura dabunt.

66. *Et tibi perdere,* &c. "And 'tis far better for you to lose a talent by the latter means" (i. e. by letting yourself be cheated without seeming to know it) "than a mina by the former" (i. e. by openly encouraging his extravagance).

72. *Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris.* "What a door you will have opened to profligacy." Or, if we take "ad nequitiam" as depending on "fenestram," "what an opening for profligacy you will have caused." "Fenestra," as Parry shows, is from φαίνω (φαυίζω), any "opening" or "aperture." See Virg. Æn. ii. 482. Ruhnken quotes the same phrase from Sueton. Tiber. c. 28. To which add Plin. Ep. i. 18, Illa *januam* famæ patefecit. Cic. ad Fam. xiii. 10, Quâ commendatione quasi amicitiæ *fores* aperiantur.

73. *Tibi autem porro ut,* &c. Supply in sense "viden'," or some such word. "And don't you see how in some future time life may be bitter to you?"

78. *Dare denegaris.* "Suppose you shall have refused to give." Parry illustrates the omission of "si" here from Virg. Æn. vi. 30. "Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes." See Madvig. sect. 442*a*, obs. 2, on this omission.—*Ibit ad illud.* "He will have recourse to that."

82. *Somnum hercle,* &c., h. e. "I have not slept a wink." Ruhnken quotes Cic. ad. Div. vii. 30, Consul . . . qui suo consulatu somnum non viderit. Ov. Ep. xviii. 27 (Leander to Hero), His ego si vidi mulcentem pectora somnum Noctibus.

86. *Quod sensisti,* &c. "As to your having perceived," or "inasmuch as."—*Id ut maturent facere* ("te volo" sc.), "to cause them to execute it quickly." Gronov. and Ruhnken quote Cæsar B. G. i. 7, Maturat ab urbe proficisci. After *operam dabo* (88) follow in the old editions the three concluding lines of the scene, as it stands in modern texts, *Syrus est prehendendus . . . sentiant.* Bentley was the first to place them rightly at the close of the scene, perceiving that *concede huc domum* would have been out of place in the old arrangement, as Menedemus still would remain on the stage. He gives other reasons, but this would suffice.

90. *Ambigunt de finibus.* "Have a dispute about boundaries." Gronov. quotes Livy 42, c. 29, Antiochus . . . ambigendo de Cœle-Syriâ causam belli se habiturum existimabat.—*arbitrum,* "an umpire." See Adelph. I. ii. 43, Cedo quemvis arbitrum.

94. *Ita comparatam esse.* Compare for this construction, Andr. I. v. 10 (note), and Heaut. II. iv. 21 (note). Comparatam "constituted." With the next verse Westerhov. compares Menander,

οὐδεὶς ἐφ' αὑτοῦ τὰ κακὰ συνορᾷ Πάμφιλε
σαφῶς, ἑτέρου δ' ἀσχημονοῦντος ὄψεται.

96. *In re nostrâ.* "In matters that concern ourselves."

99. *Dissolvi me.* "I've excused myself."—*otiosus.* So Bentley reads with the best MSS. for "ocyus," and his emendation is necessary to the metre.

101. *A me nescio quis exit.* The usual mark of the close of a scene. For *congruere* Bentley proposed "consentire."

ACTUS III.—Sc. II.

Syrus enters, scheming how to get some money out of his master. Chremes overhears just enough to make him the more convinced that there's a plot against Menedemus, in which supposed plot he encourages Syrus. "The old man must be made to purse out, and Dromo and Syrus must lay their heads together to manage it." Syrus coincides in this view, which opens a way of impunity for his schemes against Chremes himself.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. Bentley here reads *inveniundum es tamen, Argentum.* "Run where you will; yet find you we must, money!" The common reading is "est."—*Intendenda.* Cf. Andr. IV. iii. 18.—*Videlicet,* in v. 3, must be pronounced here and in all other places of Terence, as "vilicet," as Mr. Parry observes.—*Quia,* in v. 4, is Ritschl's conjecture, which is partially adopted by Parry and by Fleckeisen. Bentley proposed to read, "Ille Clinai servos." Bentley has introduced this archaic genitive at Heaut. V. i. 20; Phorm. IV. ii. 7; and at Andr. II. vi. 8, where Parry shows that it is not Terentian. *Quia* suits the sense, and may be fearlessly adopted.

5. *Provincia,* "his province," or "proper duty." The word is here metaphorically applied to a servant's duty. Gronov. quotes Phorm. I. ii. 22, O Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram. Cic. pro Cœlio, c. 27, Hoc fuit totum consilium mulieris, hæc istorum provincia. Parry adds to these Plaut. Pseud. I. ii. 15, Atque heri antedixeram omnibus, dederamque eas provincias.

7. *Recte equidem.* "What? I! all right!" (i. e. *nothing*). See note at II. i. 16, above.

8. *Tam mane,* understand "*vigilare.*" "I wonder, Chremes, at your being up so early, seeing that you drank so deep yesterday."—*Aquilæ senectus, ἀετοῦ γῆρας,* Zenob. A proverb arising from the eagle in old age being supposed to support life only by drinking, because its upper beak grows too large. See Plin. N. H. x. 3.

10. *Mulier commoda.* "A pleasant woman." Cf. for *commoda* Adelph. V. ii. 8, Commissatorem haud sane commodum.—*Forma*

luculenta, "handsome." Cf. Mil. G. IV. i. 12, A luculentâ atque a festivâ feminâ." For *hercle*, which is generally read before *forma*, Fleckeisen reads "*ere*," h. e. "here."—*Sic satis*. "Tolerably," "so-so." See note on Andr. IV. v. 10, *sic*. See also below, IV. v. 22, *Immo sic satis*, and Phorm. I. ii. 60, Satis, inquit, scitast.

13. *Ita non ut olim sed uti nunc, sane bona*. "Not so good looking as women used to be; but, as things go now, very passable." The slave humours his master, who is a "laudator temporis acti."—*Deperit*, with the acc. "is dying in love for," occurs in Plaut. Epid. II. ii. 35, Quam gnatus deamat, deperit.

15. *Aridum*, "stingy." See Aulul. II. iv. 18, Pumex non æque est *aridus* atque hic est senex; and Pers. II. iii. 14.

19. *Hominem pistrino dignum*. "A fellow that deserves the tread-mill." Cf. Andr. I. ii. 28, note.—*Syre, tibi timui male* (aside). *Male* is i. q. valde, as in Hecyr. III. ii. 2, Male metuo. Hor. Sat. I. iv. 66, Rauci malè.—*Qui passus est*, &c. The antecedent to *qui* is *adolescentis* in v. 20, where there should be no stop.

24. *Atque hunc difficilem invitum*, &c. "And save this crabbed old fellow whether he would or not."—*servaret* is probably to be coupled with *reperiret* and *fingeret*. For *difficilis*, in the sense of "morose," see Hor. Od. I. xiii. 4, Difficili bile.

27. *In loco Ego vero laudo*. "Yes! at a fitting season I *do* commend them." For *in loco* thus used, see Andr. IV. iii. 3; Adelph. II. ii. 8, Pecuniam in loco negligere. So *in tempore* is used at II. iii. 123.—*Quippe quia*. Bentley approves of the old reading "quippe qui," where the scholiast says "abundat qui." Modern editors generally read "quippe quia" here.

30. *illæc* i. q. *illa*, n. p. Plaut. Amphitr. I. i. 260.—*Nisi mihi quidem*, &c. "*But* this, I know, he gives me heart to be the more willing (to cheat him, sc.)." For *nisi* thus used, see Andr. IV. i. 40, Nescio, nisi mihi Deos scio, &c. In v. 33, *illius* is to be referred to Bacchis.

34. *Ad senem aliquam fabricam*. "Some stratagem against the old man." *Fabrica* is found in this sense in Plaut. Mil. G. II. i. 69, Ei nos facetis fabricis ... Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus. *Ad senem*, h. e. adversum senem. Ruhnken illustrates this by Propert. II. xix. 9, Lernæas pugnet ad hydras.

37. *Calleo*. "I know by experience."—*Tanto, hercle, melior*. "So much the better man are you." Parry compares Plaut. Trucul. v. 61, *Tanto melior: noster esto*. Cf. *Tanto nequior* in Adel. IV. i. 12.—*Non est mentiri meum*. "Rely on me! lying's not in my way."

39. *Facito dum*. "Prythee take care." For this use of *dum*, see Andr. I. i. 2, &c.

42. *Non usus veniet, spero*. "That will not happen, I trust." *usus venit* or *usu venit* = evenit. See Phorm. I. ii. 23, Mi usus venit, hoc scio. Adelph. V. vi. 7, Quo quicquam illum senserim (moliri: sc.).—*Sed siquid, nequid*. "But that if anything [should happen] you may not [be at all astonished]." Understand after *nequid* "mirere" or "succenseas."

45. *Magnificè, Chreme, tractare possim*. "I could handle you most handsomely." Colman. For *tracto*, see II. iii. 125, "Hac arte tractabat virum." The words are here ironical. At the close of v. 47 Chremes leaves the stage.

49. *Nec quom malefacerem*, &c. Before *malefacerem* we must understand "ut," and govern it by "licere." Bentley proposed to read "malefacere" quite needlessly.

ACTUS III.—Sc. III.

Chremes returns with Clitipho, whom he has surprised with Bacchis, Clinia's mistress, as the old man thinks. In reply to his father's scolding for this treachery, Clitipho proceeds to defend himself so as to make Syrus fear for their secret. He therefore advises Chremes to send his son off somewhere, and then explains to him his plan to cheat Menedemus, viz.: "A Corinthian woman gave Antiphila to Bacchis, in pledge for ten minæ which she owed her. Bacchis wants Clinia to advance the money, and to take Antiphila in pledge." Syrus's plan is to advise Menedemus to pay the money to redeem Antiphila, whom he supposes to be a Carian slave, and then make money by selling her back to her relatives. Chremes does not like the scheme.

Metre :—

1—4, 6—9, 11, 12, 18—20, 22, 23, 30—52, Troch. Tetram. Acatalectic and Catalectic.
10, 14—17, 24—27, Iambic Tetrameter.
28, 29, Iambic Trimeter.
13, 21, Iambic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.
5, Iambic Dimeter.

3. *Acta hæc res est.* See Andr. III. i. 7.—*Abstineas manum.* See above at II. iii. 132.

6. *In vino.* "Over the wine," "in your cups." Gronov. quotes Plaut. Trucul. IV. iv. 1, Lutea est . . . nisi quæ sapit in vino ad rem suam. Catull. xii. 2, Manu sinistra Non belle uteris in joco atque vino. —*Factum.* "'Twas even so."—*Animum advortunt graviter quæ non censeas.* "They take grave account of what you would not think they would." In the 8th verse, *ut metui*, "how I feared." Virg. Ecl. viii. 41, Ut vidi, ut perii.

10. *At fides mi apud hunc est.* "But he has confidence in me." So Phorm. V. iii. 27, Itane parvam mihi fidem esse apud te.—*esto: at certe ut hinc concedas.* *Ut* is read in several old MSS. If we retain it, we must understand "moneo."—*Concedas aliquo ab ore.* "To retire a little sometimes from their presence." Cic. in Verr. ii. 33, Quæ in ore atque n oculis provinciæ gesta sunt. Adelph. II. iv. 5, Coram *in os* laudare.

12. *Multa fert libido.* "Inclination prompts to many things." Cf. Andr. I. ii. 17; Heaut. II. i. 3.—*Quod illum facere credito.* "And rely on it he acts in the same way (16). In v. 17, *ut quomque* and *ubi quomque* are for "utcunque," "ubicunque," "whensoever" and "wheresoever."

19. *Hominis frugi*, &c. . . *officium?* "Have you discharged the duty of a discreet and temperate person?" In many editions there is a full stop after *officium*, in which case we must take the sentence to be

ironical. "Homo frugi" is the exact opposite to "homo nequam," as "Frugalitas" is to "nequitia." Cf. v. 36, below, where *Frugi es* is ironical. *Frugi* is the dative of an obsolete word "frux," traces of which may be seen in Plaut. Pœnul. IV. ii. 70, Herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet. Trinumm. I. ii. 81, Quin ad frugem corrigis. For "Fungor," with the accusative, see above at I. i. 14—*Sodes.* Andr. I. i. 58.

22. *Una accedundi viast?* "Is there but one way of going near them?"—*se indicarit,* "will have betrayed himself." Eun. V. vi. 13, Ni miserum insuper etiam patri indicares.—*Argentum effecero.* Cf. above at II. iii. 81, Vis, quod des illi effici.

27. *Istac, istorsum, quovis.* "By that road, in yon direction, any whither." In v. 28, with *Di te eradicent,* compare Andria IV. iv. 22 (note).—*Istas comprimito manus.* "Keep quiet those hands of yours." The verb *comprimo* is used in the same sense, as Gronovius shows, of "mind," "voice," "emotions," &c. See Plaut. Pseudol. I. iv. 16, Comprimenda est mihi vox atque oratio. Most. I. iii. 46. Phorm. V. vi. 28, Animam compressi.

31. *Servas,* i. e. "observas," as in Andr. I. iii. 7.

35. For *Repperisti tibi quod placeat,* Bentley read "Aut est tibi quod placeat." The word *reperiret* is used at III. ii. 22, where Chremes had been speaking on the same subject.—*Frugi es,* cf. above, v. 19.

37. *Dicam, verum ut aliud ex alio incidit*—"I'll tell you, but as one thing after another struck me"—There should be no stop at *incidit,* as Chremes interrupts the story of Syrus.

40. *Hic, huic drachmarum hæc argenti mille dederat mutuom,* "To her Bacchis had lent a thousand silver drachmæ," h. e. ten minæ. For *dederat mutuom* compare Trinumm. IV. iii. 48, Nam ego talentum mutuum Quod dederam, &c.

42. *Ea relicta huic arrhabonist.* "This girl is left to Bacchis here as a pledge." "Arrhabo" is derived from a Hebrew word meaning to give security. It occurs at Plaut. Mil. G. IV. i. 11, Arrhabonem amoris. Mostell. III. i. 115, Sed arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas. Rudens. Prol. 46, and Pœnul. V. vi. 22, Arrhabonem hunc pro minâ mecum fero. It occurs in a Greek form in the New Testament: 2. Cor. i. 22, Eph. i. 14.

45. *Mille nummum poscit.* CH. *Et poscit quidem?* "She wants the thousand pieces. CH. Does she so?" Colman. This appears to be the plain English of the passage, which Bentley altered throughout, reading "Quid tum? Cliniam orat sibi ut id nunc det: illa illi tamen Post datum iri mille nummûm præs sit. CH. Et præs sit quidem?" But his reasons are not sufficient, and such wholesale alteration is not "editing Terence." The whole is simple enough, if we have a colon at "daturam."

50. *Non emo,* present for future, as in Menæchm. 148, &c.—*Optata loquere* (like εὔφημα φώνει in Eurip. Iph. Taur. 687), "Speak words of better omen," "Say what one could wish said." Just before Chremes says "Quid agis?" or as some read, "Quid ais?"

ACTUS IV.—Sc. I.

Sostrata, wife of Chremes, enters in great excitement at having found the ring, with which she had exposed her daughter, in time past. Her story is confirmed by the nurse. She unfolds to Chremes how she had disobeyed his orders when it was exposed, and had given the old Corinthian woman to whom the babe had been consigned, to be made away with, a ring to place with it. This ring she has found in possession of Antiphila. Chremes after awhile forgives her, and goes with her to see his new found daughter.

Metre :—

1—9. Iambic Tetrameter.
10—54. Trochaic Tetrameter.

4. *At ut satis*, &c. Understand "vereor."

8. *Quid siet? Næ ista hercle*, &c., "What it may be (do you fear?)" "Why surely she must for some time past have been talking vast trifles with vast pains." Making much ado about nothing. For "non temere est" see Eun. II. ii. 60.

11. *Vin me istuc tibi—credere*, "Do you want me to believe you in that, incredible though it is?" Irony. He implies that "obedience" is a rare virtue in a wife. One of the old commentators illustrates this by Homer, where Jupiter says of Juno, αἰεὶ γάρ μοι ἕωθεν ἐνοχλᾶν ὅττι νοήσω.—*Hæc purgatio*, "This clearing of self would imply some fault." Bentley following Faernus reads "*portat*."

14. *Nolle tolli* (te sc.) "You would not have it reared." Cf. for this use of "tollo" Andr. I. iii. 14. Juvenal Sat. vi. 58, Tollere dulcem Cogitat heredem.

15. *Sic est factum, domina ergo herus damno auctus est*, "If 'tis as you say, mistress, then my master has gained a loss!" With the first clause understand "si," as in Virg. Æn. vi. 31, Sineret dolor. "Auctus" is not uncommon of the birth of children, see Plaut. Truc. II. vi. 35, quoted by Parry, &c., and the same editor, in his judicious note here, illustrates the phrase, "damno augeri," by the Plautine, "mactare infortunio, malo," &c. See Pœn. III. i. 14, Aul. III. v. 61, Bacchid. II. iii. 130. The emendations "ego" for "ergo," and "minor" (Bentley) for "domina," are needless, and bear on the face of them the marks of the cacoethes emendandi. By "minor herus" Bentley understood Clitipho, who would be heir to less by his sister's portion.

16. *Anus haud impura*, "Very respectable." Litotes.—*Tantamne esse*, &c. Cf. note at Andr. I. v. 10, Adeone, &c.

22. *Interemptam oportuit*, "It ought to have been made away with." Cf. note at Andr. I. v. 4, Heaut. I. ii. 26, in each of which the ablative with the preposition is understood. Here, as in Heaut. II. iii. 6, "Non oportuit relictas," the accusative is understood.

24. *Misericordia animus maternus* (sc. "te impulerunt ut exponeres.") *Quam bene vero abs te prospectumst*. Ironical.

28. *Credo id cogitasti*, &c., "I've no doubt you thought, if she but live, anything is sufficient."—*Quid cum illis agas*, "How can one deal with those," i.e. "men of pleasure."—*Melius, pejus, prosit, obsit*.

Asyndeton. See Madvig. Gr. sect. 434.—*Nihil vident*, "They look to nothing," "consider nothing."

31. *Vincor*, "I am convinced." Cf. Phorm. III. ii. 16, Hei veris vincor.—*Nunc te hoc obsecro*, &c., "Now I entreat this of you, that, seeing your mind is naturally graver and more considerate than mine, there may be some shield for my folly in your justice." Bentley's wholesale alteration of the text here needs only to be recorded, "Quanto tu me es annis gravior, tanto es ignoscentior;" "es" being the imperative mood. A recent emendation, "quando" for "quanto" commends itself much more to our taste. With "ignoscentior" Ruhnken compares, "Quo quis enim major, magis est placabilis iræ." Ov. Trist. III. v. 31.

34. *Factum ignoscam.* The usual construction after "ignosco" is a dative of the person, and an accusative of the offence. Here, and at Plaut. Amphitr. I. i. 101, "Ignoscamus peccatum suum," we have only an accusative of the offence. In v. 36, quâ causâ is i. q. cujus causâ.

36. *Misere omnes sumus Religiosæ*, "Wretchedly superstitious as we all are." An early edition before us reads "miserè;" most editors "miseræ." The former is far preferable.—*Ne expers partis*, &c., Superstition forbad that children should die without having possessed some part of their inheritance (Dacier).—*Istuc recte*, said ironically.

41. *Quam Bacchis—Quid ea narrat.* Here the relative clause is put before the antecedent. The construction is almost as in Virg. Æn. i. 573, Urbem quam statuo vestra est.—*Servandum mihi dedit.* For this custom Ruhnken refers to Ovid Am. II. xv. 23,

> Me gere, cum calidis perfunderis imbribus artus,
> Damnaque sub gemmâ perfer euntis aquæ.

46. *Si potis est reperiri. Potis est* is i. q. potest (res: sc.). See Andr. II. vi. 6, note. For *nostrast* in v. 47, compare "O noster Chreme," in Andr. V. ii. 5.—*Ut quæratur*, "*That inquiry may be made.*" *Quæratur* is used impersonally.

52. *Olim in tollendâ.* So Goveanus and most earlier editors. Parry follows them here. Zeune and others read "tollendo."

ACTUS IV.—Sc. II.

Syrus soliloquises on the awkward position in which this business places him. How is he to avert the detection of Bacchis? How to get the money, if that indeed is not now past hope? By degrees he reasons himself into confidence of success, in spite of his difficulties.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter.

1. Read "haud permultum" with Bentley and Parry.

2. *In angustum oppido nunc meæ coguntur copiæ*, "So completely by this circumstance are my forces driven into a narrow pass." A metaphor from an army, which has got into a defile, and cannot extricate itself. Gr. εἰς στενὸν κομιδῇ αἱ δυνάμεις ἐμοὶ καθίστανται, Fabricius, quoted by

Parry. For *oppido* see Donaldson's Varronianus, p. 93, who explains oppidum ob-ped-um, ἐπίπεδον, oppido = in toto, entirely.

4. *Nam quod de argenti sperem*, &c., "For as to my entertaining hopes about the money, or expecting" (postulem) *nihil est* "it's no use." —*Triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere*, "It's a triumph, if I do but retire with a whole skin." "Latere tecto discedere" is to make good a retreat, under cover of shields, out of the range of missiles, or out of an ambuscade. It is the opposite to "aperto latere." Gronovius quotes Cæsar B. G. i. 25, ii. 23, for "latere aperto." Parry quotes Tibull. I. iv. 46, "Sæpe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus," which refers to the gladiatorial phrase, "latus nudum præbere."

6. *Bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam desubito e faucibus*, "I am vexed to think so great a booty should have been so suddenly snatched from my jaws." Some take *bolus* to be the Greek βῶλος, "a clod." But Gronovius explains it of the throw of a casting-net, βόλος (jactus). He quotes Plaut. Pers. IV. iv. 106, Dabit hæc tibi grandes bolos. Pænul. Prol. v. 101, Tangere hominem vult bolo. Trucul. IV. 3, 70, Verum ego hoc te multabo bolo. De integro, Cf. Andr. Prol. 26.

8. So Menander:

ἁλωτὰ γίνετ' ἐπιμελείᾳ καὶ πόνῳ
ἅπαντα

and

πάντα τὰ ζητούμενα
δεῖσθαι μερίμνης φασὶν οἱ σοφώτεροι.

Compare Theocritus Idyll. xv. 61, 62.

10. *Non potest* (fieri sc.) "It won't do."—*Retraham*, &c., "Methinks I shall yet draw back, haul back that same runaway money." "Retraho" and "fugitivus" are both borrowed from the "runaway slave." Ruhnken quotes Sueton. in Aug. c. 17, Cæsarionem retractum e fugâ supplicio affecit.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. III.

Clinia comes on the stage delighted at the posture of affairs, and prepared to be everything his father can wish. Full of Antiphila's having come of respectable parents, he scarcely listens to Syrus, who would fain make him remember his friend Clitipho, whose secret will be discovered, if Clinia leaves Bacchis at the house of Chremes. Syrus recommends Clinia to tell all to his father, who can tell Chremes. Neither will believe the tale, and time will be gained for Syrus to get the money out of Chremes for Clitipho, without any serious delay to the marriage of Clinia.

Metre:

1—29. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.
30. Iambic Trimeter.
31—44. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

3. *Dedo.* Andr. V. iii. 26, "Tibi, pater, me dedo."—*Frugalior*

= σωφρονέστερος.—*Cognitast* (Antiphila sc.) "She has been recognised." —*Ex sententiâ tuâ obtigisse,* "has turned out to your satisfaction." See IV. v. 17, Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententiâ. Adelph. III. iii. 66; Plaut. Capt. II. ii. 97: Aulul. IV. i. 3.

6. *Quidni? qui usque una,* &c. Syrus means to say that he had been near Chremes and Sostrata sufficiently long to suspect the truth. —*Quoiquam æque audisti commode quicquam evenisse?* The general reading was "Cui æque audisti commodi quicquam evenisse. Bentley suggested the present reading, which is adopted by most modern editors. Construe "Heard you ever of anything having happened with equal luck to anyone?"

10. *Da te mihi vicissim,* "Give me your attention in turn." Compare Ter. Adelph. V. iii. 52, Mitte jam istæc: da te hodie mihi.—*Ne quid de amicâ nunc senex*—a case of Aposiopesis. Understand "resciscat."—*O Jupiter:* an exclamation of joy, showing that Clinia is quite unconscious what Syrus is saying.

14. *Fer me,* "Bear with me!"—*Fero hercle vero,* "Troth I do!" Colman. *Vero,* says Calpurnius here, often implies irony, as in Virg. Æn. iv. 93, Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis.

15. *Deorum vitam apti sumus.* So the best MSS. read. Goveanus and others read, Deorum vitam sumu' adepti. *Apti sumus* is from the old verb "apiscor," of which "adipiscor" is a compound. It occurs in Liv. iv. 3, "Apiscendi summi honoris," and in the past tense at Plaut. Capt. IV. i. 8, Sine sacris hereditatem sum aptus effertissumam. The meaning of the passage is, "I'm as happy as the gods." Compare Andr. V. v. 4, &c.—*Operam, opinor, sumo,* "I spend my labour, methinks, in vain." See Menæchm. 161 (Hildyard), Operam sumam. Curcul. IV. i. 7, *Ne nimio opere sumat operam.* Mercator. V. ii. 94.—*At jam hoc non ages,* "But even now you will not heed me." See Andr. I. ii. 15, Hoccine agis an non?

19. *Senex resciscet* is the reading of the Bembine MS. *Noster,* "my master," is that of almost all the MSS.

22. *Quo ore,* "With what face," i. e. impudence. Phorm. V. viii. 24, Quo redibo ore ad eam? Ovid Ep. vi. 145, Quo vultu natos, quo me, scelerata, videres.

23. *Quin nolo mentiare,* "Nay, I don't want you to tell lies." *Quin = immo,* as in Eun. II. i. 6, Quin effectum dabo. In v. 25, *illam* means "that one who is away from us with Sostrata;" *hanc,* this one *here* with us. See Donaldson Varron. p. 310.

26. *Oppido,* cf. IV. ii. 2 above.—*Et scilicet jam me,* &c., "And I've no doubt you'll soon want me to prevail on my father to hide this from your old master."—*Imo ut rectâ viâ,* &c., "Nay, rather: to tell him the whole matter straightforwardly and in order." For *rectâ viâ* see Andr. II. vi. 11, Rectâ rem reputavit viâ.

29. *Prodis* ("Perdis" Cod. Bembin:) "You are plainly about to betray him:" the present for the future.

31. *Huic equidem consilio palmam do,* "To this plan I give the palm." Compare Eun. V. iv. 8, Id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium. —*Hic me magnificè effero,* "On this I vastly plume myself." So Hor. Epist. I. x. 9, Quæ vos ad cœlum effertis rumore secundo. Florus, i. 26, Manlium altius se et incivilius efferentem ab arce dejecit.

34. *Senex voster nostro,* h. e., Menedemus to Chremes.

36. Parry compares here Andr. I. v. 6, Quid Chremes, qui denegarat se commissurum mihi Gnatam suam uxorem?—*Parvi pendis*, "little reck." Cf. Andr. I. v. 59, note, and Madvig. Gr. sect. 294, obs. 1.—*Malum*, "Plague on't." Cf. II. iii. 77.—*Ætatem*, "for an age;" duration of time. Compare Eun. II. iii. 50, Dum hæc dicit abiit *hora*. Construe "Plague take it, do you suppose I want this pretence to be kept up for an age?"—*Pax:* see above at II. iii. 50.—*Tantum sat habes*, "Deem you that much enough?"

40. *Quid si nunc cœlum ruat?* "Suppose the sky were to fall." We have a similar proverb. Theognis has, ἔν μοι ἔπειτα πέσοι μέγας οὐρανὸς εὐρὺς ὕπερθεν κάλκεον, &c.—*Quasi non ea potestas sit tua*, h. e., Quasi id non sit in potestate tuâ.

43. *Te exsolvas*, "clear yourself." Hecyr. IV. ii. 23, Me hâc suspicione exsolvam.—*Optime*, i. e., opportunissimè. Cf. Andr. II. i. 35, Davom optime Video.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. IV.

Bacchis, fearing for her ten minæ, determines to pay off Syrus for it by-and-by. She begins to give her maid orders to go to her soldier-admirer, and to say that, though she is detained unwillingly, she will give these people the slip, and come to him. Syrus re-assures her of the money; only she must come with her attendants over to Menedemus's house, to further his plans on Chremes. She consents; and the removal is entrusted to Dromo.

Metre:—Iambic Tetrameter catalectic.

1. *Satis pol proterve*, "Impudently enough, i' faith, have the promises of Syrus seduced me hither." For "induxerunt," see Hecyra, IV. iv. 67.—*Decem minas, quas;* the antecedent attracted to the case of the relative. Cf. Andr. Prol. 3, Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas.

4. *Constituero*, "I shall have appointed," "made an assignation." Cf. Eun. I. ii. 125, Et is hodie venturam ad me constituit domum. Hecyr. I. ii. 120.

4. *Quom is certe*, i. e., certe venturam.—*Pendebit animi*, "shall be in mental suspense." Gronovius illustrates this phrase by Plaut. Merc. I. ii. 54, Obsecro, dissolve jam me: nimis diu animi pendeo. Livy, vii. c. 30, Quid illis nos sollicitis ac pendentibus animi renunciare jubeatis. The genitive here, says Parry, is that of the part affected. (See Madvig. 290*g*.)

6. *Syrus mihi tergo pœnas dabit*, "Syrus shall pay me the penalty with his back." "Master Syrus' back shall smart for it," Colman.—*Mihi*, "For my satisfaction." See Virg. Æn. i. 136, Post mihi non simili pœnâ commissa luetis.—*Satis scite promittit tibi*, "She promises you very fair," ironically. And "promitto" here (see Servius on Virg. Æn. ii. 95), has something of the sense of "minor." Æn. ii. 95, Promisi ultorem.

8. *Dormiunt: ego pol istos commovebo*, "They're sleeping: Faith,

I 'll soon rouse them." Compare Andr. V. ii. 23, and note there.—*Mea Phrygia.* Names of attendants were commonly derived from the countries whence they were bought, e. g., Andria, Lesbia, Samia.

11. *Curriculo percurre,* "Run across in a jiffey." Curriculo is thus adverbially used at Plaut. Pers. II. ii. 17, Vola curriculo. Mil. Glor. II. vi. 43, Transcurrito ad vos rursum curriculo: and elsewhere.—*Agitat,* "is celebrating." So Hecyr. I. ii. 18, Agitarem apud vos libere convivium. Ov. vii. 431, Agitant convivia patres.—*Adservari,* "that I am *detained here.*" Andr. V. ii. 24, Cura adservandum vinctum.

13. *Verba me his daturum,* "that I will deceive them." See note at Andr. I. iii. 6. Menæch. 55 (Hildyard), &c.—*Quin ego maneo.* This mocking repetition of *quin* is ironical. Syrus says, "Well, but the money's all ready." Bacchis rejoins, "*Well, but* I 'm not going away." —*Num ego insto?* "Do I press for it;"—*At scin' quid, sodes?* "But d'ye know what, pray?" sc. facias.

18. *Tua pompa eo traducendast.* This is properly said of sacrificial processions; as Gronovius shows in a learned note on this passage. Plaut. M. G. I. i. 67, "Quæ me ambæ obsecraverint, Ut te hodie quasi pompam illas præterducerem." Ovid. A. A. i. 147, At cum pompa frequens cælestibus ibit Eburnis. Hence it came to be used of any train, or retinue, e. g., in Bacchid. I. ii. 6, "Quo nunc capessis te hinc adversâ viâ, cum tantâ pompâ."—*Quam rem agis, scelus.* Cf. Heaut. I. i. 37.—*Egon'? Argentum cudo,* &c., "What I, coining money, to give you."

19. *Dignam me putas, quam inludas?* In Andr. IV. iv. 19, we have "in quibus sic illudatis;" and more usually, as in Eun. V. iv. 20, "in quos." See also Andr. V. i. 3.—*Non est temere* (hoc factum, sc.), "'Tis no reckless act." "I 'm in earnest."

20. *Etiamne tecum hic mihi res est?* "Am I still to deal with you in this matter. *Hic* = in hâc re. For *etiam,* equivalent to *etiam nunc,* see Andr. I. i. 89. Syrus replies *Minimè: tuum tibi reddo,* "By no means. I'm going to give you your own," i. e., what I promised you. Cf. Adelph. II. ii. 41, *Meum mihi reddatur.*—*Eatur* (a me: sc.).

25 *Hoc paulum lucri quantum ei damni adportet,* "How much loss this slight gain brings him." Compare above, IV. i. 15, Ergo herus damno auctus est.—*Tu nescis id quod scis,* "You don't (i. e. wont) know what you do know;" the present for the future. This is a case of oxymoron. Cf. II. iii. 82, Haud stulte sapis. In the Eunuchus, IV. iv. 54, we find, "Quod scis, nescis," similarly used.—*Mutum dices* (me esse, sc.)

ACTUS IV.—Sc. V.

Chremes pities Menedemus as regards the accession to his household of Bacchis and her train. But he thinks it will be only after some experience that his friend will feel it. Syrus addresses Chremes, and proceeds to tell him the truth that Clinia is making his father think Bacchis is Clitipho's mistress, whom he has taken home to hide the fact from Chremes. Clinia, too, says Syrus, pretends to his father

an affection for Antiphila, and wants Menedemus to ask her hand for him, in order to get money from Chremes by way of dower. Syrus advises him to feign consent. If he will not, he had better pay Bacchis, through Clitipho, the money due from Antiphila's foster-mother; as that will keep up the delusion of Menedemus. Chremes agrees.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Ita me di amabunt ut.* Cf. Heaut. III. i. 54; Andr. V. iv. 44.—*Miseret.* In the next verse follows the personal verb "misereor," and takes an accusative of the object of pity, as naturally as a genitive. Construe, "So help me the gods, if I don't now pity the misfortune of Menedemus."—*Vicem* is so used in Phædrus V. i. 6, Tacite gementes tristem fortunæ vicem.—*Familiâ,* "retinue." Cicero says, "Familia constat ex servis pluribus." Pro Cæcin. 19.—*Illancine mulierem,* &c., "to think that he should have to maintain," &c. Compare Andr. I. v. 10, note.

7. *Cotidiano.* Bentley substitutes this reading, for "cotidianos," and his reading is adopted by Ruhnken and Parry. *Quotidiano* (tempore, sc.) was often used for "quotidie." See Plaut. Capt. III. v. 66. Cic. Verr. II. iv. 8.—*Optimè:* cf. IV. iii. 44.

11. *Videre egisse,* &c. "You appear already to have prevailed somewhat with the old man." This he infers from Syrus saying he has been longing to meet him. Syrus replies, "What! on the subject we discussed some time back? I made it no sooner said than done." With *quod dudum?* supply "mecum egisti." For *dictum ac factum reddidi* see Andr. II. iii. 7.

13. *Non possum pati,* "I cannot forbear," &c. Cf. Eun. I. i. 7, Ubi pati non poteris. Hecyr. I. ii. 108; IV. i. 23.—*Quin tibi caput demulceam,* "stroking your head."—*Faciam tibi boni aliquid,* "I'll do thee some good turn for this." Cf. Adelph. V. v. 6, Tibi ob eam rem —lubens bene faxim.

17. *Ex sententiâ:* cf. IV. iii. 5.

22. *Probe,* "Well done." Syr. *Dic, sodes,* "Pray say what you think." Ch. *Nimium, inquam,* "Capitally, say I." Syr. *Immo sic satis,* "*Well: tolerably so!*" Cf. Andr. IV. v. 10. This is the best and most general reading. Some editions have, "Immo si scias."

27. *Posci,* "to be demanded in marriage."—*Tardus es,* "You are dull." Cic. Acad. I. viii. 31, Sensus hebetes et tardi.

29. *Argentum dabitur—tenesne?* "Money will be given him for the wedding wherewith— Chrem. To get— Syr. Jewels and dresses; do you take me?"—*Qui,* i. q. *quo.* For the whole line see Heaut. IV. viii. 14. For *tenesne?* Andr. I. i. 59.

32. *Non? quamobrem?* Ch. *Quamobrem? Me rogas? homini?* Syr. *Ut lubet.* "Not give her? Wherefore? Ch. Wherefore? Do you ask me? Give her to a man—" Syr. Well, well!" There is an aposiopesis at *homini:* supply, "who has Bacchis for his mistress." Most MSS. read, "Homini fugitivo dabo," omitting "Ut lubet," and Parry follows this reading. The abrupt breaking off at *homini* strikes us as more Terentian; though, as Parry says, the next verse comes better without *Ut lubet* before it.

35. *Ita tu istæc tua misceto,—admisceas,* "So concoct those plots of

yours as not to mix me up in them." See for "misceo," thus used, Corn. Nep. Pausan., Plurima miscere cœpit, majora concupiscere.—*Admisceas.* Cf. V. ii. 22, below.

36. *Ego cui daturus,* &c. "What! *I* betroth her to a man on whom I'm not going to bestow her."

39. *Eo cœpi.* "On that account began the matter." *Eo,* i. e., ob eam causam.—*Ceterum—æqui, bonique facio,* "Well, in truth, Chremes, I acquiesce in what you do." Compare Cic. ad Att. vii. 7, Tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit. Literally, "æqui bonique faeio," is, *I take in good part.* See Phorm. IV. iii. 32, Æqui bonique dixeris.—*Quom maxime:* cf. Andr. V. i. 4; Hecyr. I. ii. 40.

45. *Quid meâ* (refert, sc.)? "What does it concern me?"—*Num jussi? num,* &c., "Did I order it? Could she give my daughter in pledge, without my will? That's a true saying, Chremes, The height of justice is often the highest wrong." So the proverb quoted by Cicero, "Summum jus summa injuria;" and Menander (apud Stobæum), ὁ δ' δρῶν τοὺς νόμους λίαν ἀκριβῶς συκοφάντης φαίνεται.

50. *Omnes te in lautâ esse et bene auctâ re putant.* "All consider you to be a man of a splendid and vastly improved property." This is Bentley's reading, which he substitutes for the old and obscure, "Omnes te in lautâ et bene actâ parte putant." *Auctâ* is found in one MS., and seems to have been adopted by Goveanus, and the editors of his day, Bentley considers ēē (for "esse") to have been absorbed by "et," and *re* to have been changed into "pte." For *bene auctâ,* cf. Hor. Ep. I. xvi. 68, "Semper in augendâ festinat et obruitur re."

52. *Quia enim.* For *enim,* compare Andr. V. i. 4, "Immo enim nunc." In ver. 55, *conficiam* is i. q., efficiam. —*Ipse adeo adest.* "Here comes the man himself." Cf. Andr. III. iii. 47; Plaut. Epid. II. i. 2.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. VI.

CLITIPHO returns in no amiable mood toward Syrus from his walk, which has tired him out. Syrus interrupts his imprecations against him, to tell him to receive with a good grace, and without astonishment, the money which his father will give him to take to Bacchis. After some explanations, he assents.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

3. *Quam non laboriosa,* &c. "Even this walk, though exceedingly easy, has tired me."—*Quam* appears to require to be construed with *non laboriosa,* as it often is with adjectives and adverbs emphatically, "very." Cf. Andr. I. i. 109, Quam familiariter. It might be taken with *dedit,* "how this easy walk has tired me."—*Ad languorem dedit?* = languidum fecit. Cf. Plaut. Asin. III. ii. 28, Ubi sæpe ad languorem tuâ duritiâ dederis octo validos lictores.

6. *Ut te quidem—perduint,* "May all the host of gods and goddesses destroy you, Syrus," &c. *Ut* and *qui* are constantly, in Plautus and

Terence, used for "utinam." See Eun. II. iii. 11, Ut illum di deæque senium perdant, &c. Adelph. IV. vi. 2. And for *qui* so used, see Menæchm. 356 (Hildyard), &c. For *quantum est*, used as here, exhaustively, see Catull. iii. 2, Quantum hominum est venustiorum. Madvig. Gr. 285, 6. Wordsworth L. G. 136, sect. 141. Hor. Epod. v. 1, At, o deorum quicquid in cœlo regis. For *perduint*, see Plaut. Menæchm. Glossary (Hildyard), 223. Andr. IV. i. 43.

9. *Hujusmodi mihi res*, &c. "Plans of this kind you are ever inventing for my relief, wherewith to torture me.—*Comminiscere.* Cf. IV. ii. 7. *Ubi*, h.e. *quibus.* Cf. Plaut. Asin. IV. i. 22, Ne illi sit cera, *ubi* facere possit literas. Parry illustrates this use by V. i. 43, below; and Eun. II. iii. 21.—With *excarnifices*, compare Andr. IV. i. 26, Meus carnifex.—*I tu hinc*, &c. An euphemism for "abi in malam rem." —*Proteruitas*, "wantonness." Hor. Od. I. xix. 7, Grata protervitas.

11. *Vellem hercle factum: ita meritus.* "Faith, I would it had been so; so richly have you deserved it!" *Factum*, h.e. te perditum esse.

14. *Quid igitur*, &c., "What, then, would you have me say?"—*Abiisti*, to fetch Antiphila and Bacchis, I. ii. 17. Bentley suggested "adisti mihi manum" (Cf. Aulul. II. viii. 8, Omnibus adii manum, "I've deceived all.") But this is not needed. Fleckeisen reads, "abin istinc," i.e. "drop such excuses," or "pleas," "away with you." Cf. Andr. II. i. 17.

18. *Bono animo es!* Cf. Adelph. IV. ii. 4, "Quin tu bono animo es!" —*Garris*, "you chatter."

20. *Experibere:* antiq. for "experiere," as *mentibitur* for "mentietur." Mil. G. II. ii. 101; and see Madvig. Gr. § 115, c.

22. *Cave quicquam admiratus sis*, "Take care not to be astonished at anything, why it is done." Muretus re-arranged this passage as it now stands. Previously, "Quâ causâ id fiat" was in v. 22; and "sed pater egreditur" in v. 23.—*Obsecundato in loco*, "Humour him seasonably." See Plaut. Truc. IV. ii. 3, Tempus ei rei secundes. Adelph. V. ix. 37, Obsecundare in loco. Ov. A. A. i. 584, Nec dubites illi verba secunda loqui.—*In loco.* See. III. ii. 26.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. VII.

CHREMES hands over the money to Clitipho, to take to Bacchis, at the house of Menedemus. Clitipho can hardly believe his ears, and is with difficulty got off by the prompting of Syrus. Chremes is left on the stage to soliloquize on his daughter's dower, and the further cost he shall incur when she marries.

Metre:—Iambic Trimeter.

1. *Inque* is perhaps only used here. *Inquito* occurs in Plaut. Aulul. IV. x. 58.—*Pleraque omnia.* Cf. And. I. i. 28. Phorm. I. iii. 20, Plerique omnes.

3. *Quid stas, lapis?* "Why do you stand still, stone?" or "stock."

We say, "like a stock or stone." Compare V. i. 44, Ni essem lapis. Hecyr. II. i. 17. Parry adds to these, Plaut. Mercat. III. iv. 46, Is lapidi mando maxumo, h.e. homini stolidissimo. For "quin," in v. 4, see Andr. II. iii. 25, Quin taces? Virg. Ecl. ii. 71—2.

5. *Opperibere.* Cf. IV. vi. 20. In v. 8, *pro alimentis,* "for her board," or "maintenance."

9. *Hasce ornamentis consequentur alteræ,* "These a second ten will follow for clothing." In selling slaves, the custom was to pay first for the porson, and then for the clothes. Bentley, in illustration, quotes Plaut. Stich. II. i. 18. (In many editions the passage is, Stichus. I. iii. 18,) "Venalis ego sum cum ornamentis omnibus." Compare also Plaut. Curcul. II. iii. 64–5.—*Porro hæc talenta dotis adposcent duo,* "Furthermore this expenditure (hæc = hæ—minæ: sc.) will require, in addition, two talents as dower." *dotis,* h.e. "causâ *dotis,*" "*dotis* nomine." See Plaut. Pers. III. i. 66, Dabuntur dotis tibi inde sexcenti logi. Bentley reads "adposcet," referring "hæc" to Antiphila: but this is needless. "Hæc" is used for "hæ," in Eun. III. v. 34. Phorm. V. viii. 23.

27. *Quam multa injusta ac prava fiunt moribus,* "How many unjust and wrong things are done in compliance with fashion." This is the usual reading. Eugraphius read, "Quam multa, justa injusta, fiunt moribus:" and this Bentley adopts, comparing Adelph. V. ix. 33. Parry compares, with the general sentiment, Trinumm. IV. iii. 30-3. —*Relictis rebus,* "Neglecting my business." Cf. Andr. II. v. 1. Eun. I. ii. 86.

ACTUS IV.—Sc. VIII.

Menedemus comes to Chremes, full of Clinia's true tale, and asks Antiphila in marriage for his son. Chremes explains to him that he is under a delusion, to get money out of him. As to the story he has heard about Bacchis being Clitipho's mistress, it 's all a hoax. Menedemus is thus persuaded to disbelieve the truth, but is prepared to be deceived, sooner than again lose his son. Accordingly, at the advice of Chremes, he agrees to report a favourable answer from him about Antiphila. Chremes predicts that he will all the sooner lose his money, and get tired of his son.

Metre :—Iambic Trimeter.

3. *Resipisse,* anciently for *resipuisse,* "have come to a better mind." Andr. IV. ii. 15, Resipisco. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. viii. 35, Jam resipisti?

5. *Cedo, quid vis faciam?* "Tell me, what would you have me do?" The first meaning of the defective *cedo, cette,* is "give me," as in Menæch. 114, where see Hildyard's Glossary.—*Quæso quid tu hominis es?* "Pray, what sort of a man are you?" Compare Eun. III. iv. 8, Quid hoc hominis? V. i. 17, Quid illuc hominis est?" Andr. I. v. 10, &c.

9. *Ut ea via,* &c., "That by that means," h.e. per fallaciam.—*Ea res nunc agitur ipsa,* "That 's the very matter now in hand." The

line "Erravi: sic res acta: quanta de spe decidi," which follow "Quid narras, Chreme?" in some editions, must be omitted, as it is wanting in the best MSS. and in some of the earliest editions; and is quite obstructive to the sense of the passage. Menedemus does not see his mistake till v. 16; therefore *quanta . . . decidi* would be premature.—*Immo hæc quidem*, &c., "Nay, but this woman who is at my house is Clitipho's mistress," follows naturally and directly upon *Quid narras? Illam*, in v. 13 (i.e. "that daughter of mine, who is at my house," Cf. IV. iii. 25) is Bentley's reading. If "illum" is read, of course Clinia is meant.

14. *Qui—comparet*, "Wherewithal to get ornaments," &c. Cf. IV. v. 30. For "Quæ opus sunt," see Andr. II. i. 37.—*Scilicet daturam*, "You may be assured he will give it to her." For this construction of *scilicet*, Cf. II. iii. 117, v. 1, 19.

21. *Inceptum est*, "I've begun *to do it*." (Sc. indulgere.)—*Dic convenisse* (inter nos: sc.) "Say that we've agreed." *Convenisse* is used impersonally here.

26. *Tanto ocius te ut poscat*, &c., "That so he may the sooner ask (the money: sc.) of you, and you as speedily as possible give, as you desire to do." With "poscat" understand "argentum," for which double accusative see Madvig. Gr. sect. 228 *b*. *Ocissumè*, the superlative of *ociter*, *ocius*, occurs in Sallust Jugurth. 25.—*Propediem*, Cf. I. i. 108.

28. *Istius obsaturabere*, "Will have enough of that son." Compare Plaut. Stichus. I. i. 17, Hæ res vitæ me, soror, saturant! "Saturo" and "obsaturo" follow the nature of such verbs as "impleo," "satio," &c. Cf. Madvig. sect. 259 *a*, obs. Ov. Met. vii. 808, Satiata ferinæ Dextera cædis erat. In v. 29, read *sed hæc ut ut sunt*, "but be this as it may.'—*Cautim*, an adverb derived from a supine, as "cæsim, punctim, passim." Cf. Madvig. 200 *c*.

32. *Nam te sciente faciam*, &c. The Bembine MS. has "te scientem," i.e. "faciam ut scias."

ACTUS V.—Sc. I.

Menedemus, glorying over the discovery he has made that Chremes is a greater dupe than he, meets that old gentleman, and, after some conversation, convinces him that Bacchis is really Clitipho's mistress, When the light breaks upon him, Chremes flies into a great passion, and the tables are turned. He is the violent father, and Menedemus the mediator. At last he consents to give Antiphila in marriage to Clinia, with a dower of two talents. Clitipho, however, is to be frightened with the statement that Chremes settles everything on his daughter, in the hope thus to make him give up Bacchis. The scene ends with Chremes vowing vengeance against Syrus.

Metre:—

1—34, 67—81. Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic.
35—66. Iambic Trimeter.

1. Bentley reads "id," for "certo."—*Præmonstrator*, i.e. "director"

or "master." Ruhnken quotes Plaut. Pers. I. iii. 68, Præmonstra, docte.

3. *Hoc mihi præstat,* "Excels me in this." See Madvig. 224 *d.*—*Quæ sunt dicta in stultum,* "Which are applied to a fool." For *dicta,* "dictæ" might have been expected, as "harum rerum" is the antecedent: but it is a case of synesis, as "Fatale monstrum, quæ generosius," &c. See Wordsworth, L. G. of K. Edward VI. p. 131, sect. 35. — *Caudex,* "a stock." *Stipes,* "a log." *Plumbeus,* "a leaden fellow."—*In illum nil potest* (convenire: sc.)—*Exsuperat,* &c., "*And why?* Because his folly far transcends all these." A case of ἀπροσδόκητον; the reason, or answer, being different to what might be expected.

6. *Ohe,* "Enough, enough!" Hor. Sat. I. v. 12.—*Gratulando obtundere,* "to stun with thanksgivings."—*Gratulari* is i. q. "gratias agere," "gratulatio," "gratiarum actio." For "obtundo," see Andr. II. ii. 11. —*Nisi illos ex tuo ingenio judicas,* "Unless you judge them to be of your nature." Cf. Eun. I. ii. 118, Atque ex aliarum ingeniis nunc me judicet."

9. *Illic.* At the house of Menedemus, whither we had left him going, at IV. vii. 5. In v. 10 "ais," says Parry, is a dissyllable, the last syllable long by having the accent.

12. *Gaudere adeo cœpit, quasi,* "He began to rejoice like those," &c. *Adeo,* followed by *quasi,* instead of "ut," a usage most rare.

14. *Vultus quoque hominum fingit scelus,* "The villain shapes even men's countenances:" i.e. he can make Clinia affect unreal joy. Ruhnken and Parry quote Cæsar. B. G. i. 39, Hi neque vultum fingere, nec interdum lacrimas tenere poterant. —*Scelus* for "scelestus," Cf. Andr. III. v. i.

16. *Veterator,* "*Old rogue that he is!*" Cf. And. II. vi. 26, note.—*Noris* (Syrum: sc.)

18. *Quid perdideris,* "What you've lost:" h.e. How much you have been obliged to purse out? What's the damage?—*Continuo injecisse . . . scilicet,* "One may be sure Dromo forthwith hinted to you," &c. For *scilicet* thus used see above, II. iii. 117, IV. viii. 15 note, &c. For *injecisse verba,* Cf. Hor. Sat. I. iv. 94. Adelph. II. ii. 20, Injeci scrupulum; IV. v. 76, Injecit curam. Bentley, at v. 20, read "sponsae," or "sponsai," omitting *atque.* But see Andr. II. vi. 8.

22. *Magis unum etiam instare,* "So far from it, he even pressed still more one thing, and one only."

24. *Quamobrem, nescio,* "I'm at a loss to understand why." *Nescio* is properly joined with *quamobrem,* as from the mouth of Chremes, by Bentley.— *Syrus idem mire finxit filium,* "But that same Syrus has also *so* marvellously drilled your son." *Finxit,* "shaped," "fashioned," "formed." Hor. A. P. 366, Voce paternâ Fingeris ad rectum. Cf. above at v. 14.—*Ut ne paululum quidem subolat,* &c., "That not even a slight suspicion should arise." In Plaut. and Terence, verbs of the second conjugation are often conjugated as if of the third. Compare "Olant," Plaut. Pœnul. I. ii. 56. Gronovius quotes for this sense of "subolere," Plaut. Pseud. I. v. 7, Subolet mihi. Trinumm. III. ii. 72, Video: subolet: sentio. —*Mitto jam osculari.* For *Mitto,* see Andr. IV. iv. 25.

29. *Est mihi ultimis conclave,* &c. "I have back at the end of my house, a closet, under lock and key." *Conclave,* a chamber under lock

and key. See Eun. III. v. 35, Virgo in conclavi sedet. For the use of "ultimus," in "ultimis in ædibus," see Madvig. Gr. sect. 311.—*Dictum factum*, see Andr. II. iii. 7, and Heaut. IV. v. 12.

36. *Decem dierum vix mihist familia.* "I have scarce patrimony to last ten days more." *Familia*="res familiaris" here. Gronovius quotes Cic. de Orat. i. 56, Idem herciscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit: on which see Smith's Gr. and R. Antiq. p. 408 *b*. *Herciscere* in this case meant, "to divide."

37. *Operam amico dat suo.* "He is attentive to his friend." For this use of *operam dare*, Parry quotes Plaut. Mercat. II. ii. 17, Amico operam dat; and Trinumm. III. ii. 25. There is a *double entendre* here, of course, as in those passages.

39. *Quemquamne animo tam communi esse.* "Think you that any man is so liberal-minded," &c. *Communis* = *κοινὸς* in Theognis, as quoted by Lindenbrog. *ἔστω κοινὸς ἅπας ὁ βίος, καὶ ὁμόφρονα πάντα.* Gronovius illustrates the word by Corn. Nepos in Vitâ Attici, c. 3, "Hic autem sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis par principibus videretur." Calpurnius read "comi" for *communi*, which Bentley adopted.—*Amicam patiatur suam?* an aposiopesis to avoid using "subigitari," or some such word. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iii. 8, Novimus et qui te ——.

41. *Quidni? quo verba*, &c. This is said ironically. For *verba—dentur*, Cf. Andr. I. iii. 6.

43. *Quot res dedere, ubi possem persentiscere.* Editors generally understand *dedere* here to be i. q. *dedere se*, have "happened," or "occurred," although no such phrase can be adduced as a parallel. It seems far more simple, and quite as good Latinity, to construe as if *ubi possem persentiscere* were the dependent clause, in the place of an accusative, *dedere* governing the sentence, as if it were an accusative, e.g. "How many things have given me an opportunity of being able to perceive the truth!" We cannot doubt for a moment that this is the simple explanation of the passage. *Ubi* may be explained as *argumenta, quibus*, if any prefer it; but both come to the same thing.

45. *At, næ, illud haud inultum*, &c. Cf. Andr. III. v. 4, Inultum id nunquam auferet.—*Nam jam*, aposiopesis. Cf. Virg. Æn. i. 135, Quos ego ——.

48. *Non sum apud me.* Cf. Andr. V. iv. 34. Plaut. Mil. G. IV. viii. 36.—*Tene istuc loqui!* "To think of your speaking thus!" Cf. Andr. I. v. 10.

50. *Foris sapere*, &c. "To be wise in the case of others," &c. Menander has a line. *μισῶ σοφιστὴν ὅστις οὐχ αὑτῷ σοφός.* Compare the proverb, "Physician, heal thyself." In 51, *aiebas* is uncontracted, aīēbās, metri gratiâ: see Parry's note.

54. *Ne quam aliam quærat copiam.* "Lest he should seek any other way of procuring money."—*Immo abeat multo malo quovis gentium.* "Nay, I'd much rather he would be off any whither in the world." For *multo malo*, see Hecyr. I. ii. 35, Quasi tu non multo malis, &c. Cic. ad Att. xv. 15, Domi si manere possum multo malo. Bentley reads "potius malo," as in Ad. II. ii. 14. For *quovis gentium*, see Madv. 284, obs. 9 and 11.

57. *Nam si illi—suppeditare sumptibus:* understand "pecuniam" here. "For if I persist in furnishing him money for his expenses."

Cf. Eun. V. viii. 46, where either an accusative is understood, as here; or in both cases we must take *illi sumptibus* to be a double dative, like "relicta est huic arrhaboni," in III. iii. 42. Ruhnken prefers this latter.—*Ad rastros redit,* Cf. I. i. 36, "I shall really be obliged to have recourse to the rakes."—*Vere,* in earnest.—*Incommoditates.* Cf. Andr. III. iii. 35.

61. *Et id ingratum.* "Et id (*ignoscere:* sc.) *erit* ingratum." "And that pardon will be given with a bad grace." Cf. II. iii. 21, Quom gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui.—*Et gener et adfines placent.* Cf. IV. viii. 24, Generum placere.

64. *Quid dotis . . . dixisse.* "Dotem dicere," according to Ruhnken was equivalent to "to settle the dower." He quotes, Ov. Fast. vi. 394, a reference which I cannot verify. We may, however, add Plaut. M. G. III. i. 113, "Mea bona cognatis dicam," which is nearly the same.

66. *Ne quid vereare, si minus,* "Don't fear, if it be smaller than one might expect."—*Movet,* "influences me." Cf. Andr. III. ii. 36.—*Pro re nostrâ,* "For my station-in-life," "In proportion to my estate."

71. *Quin ego vero,* &c., "Nay, but really I," &c. *Egone? ut ejus animum,* &c., "Don't you know why I do it? to restrain his spirit, which now indulges in luxury and wantonness, and to bring him to that pass that he may not know where to turn." *Retundo* is used, as here, in Livy. II. 33, and Phædrus IV. xxii. 21, "Satis profecto retudi superbiam."—For *diffluit* (properly said of a river overflowing its banks), see Cic. Off. i. 30, Quam sit turpe diffluere luxuriâ. Pers. Sat. iii. 20, "Diffluis amens."

74. *Gerere mihi morem,* "to please myself." See Andr. I. ii. 17, IV. i. 17.

76. *Dictis confutabitur,* "shall be corrected with words, as 'tis meet children should be." Calpurnius seems to have taken *liberos* for "free men" as opposed to "servos." "Confuto" was properly to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle; th. "futis," a water-vessel, akin to "fundo:" see Smith's Dict. and Donaldson Varron. cap. xii. 2, ad fin. p. 377. From this first sense comes the idea of repressing, as "confutare dolores," Cic. Tusc. Disp. v. 31. Phorm. III. i. 13, Confutavit verbis admodum iratum senem.

77. *Sed Syrum.* MEN. *Quid eum?* CH. *Egone,* &c. "But as to Syrus. What of him?" *Egone?* "What will I do with him? Why, as I'm alive" (Cf. Andr. V. ii. 25). *Adeo exornatum dabo,* "I'll so dress him." Cf. Adelph. II. i. 22, "Ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus;" and for "dabo" thus with the past participle: see Andr. IV. ii. 20, Effectum reddam. *Adeo depexum,* "so trim him." Plaut. Menæchm. 915 (Hildyard) uses the same metaphor, *Pecte pugnis,* "dress 'em well with your fists," Theocr. Id. v. 119, Εὐμάρας ἐκάθηρε, "Eumaras dusted your jacket." See notes in Bohn's Translation of Theocr. ad loc.

80. *Viduæ mulieri,* "to a lone woman," not necessarily "a widow." *Vidua* is from the root "id" or "fid," for which compare "divido," "idus" and "itus," "the division of the month," Hor. Od. IV. xi. 14. Donaldson Varron. 158.—Parry compares with the sentiment, Plaut. M. G. II. vi. 6—8.

ACTUS V.—Sc. II.

CLITIPHO is made acquainted with his father's professed resolution, and is overwhelmed. Chremes explains his severity by saying that, as he cannot take care of himself, he has insured others doing that office for him. He is to be dependent on his relations, and thus Bacchis will be checked. Syrus, interposing, is rebuked by Chremes, who leaves them. The slave counsels Clitipho to question whether he is really the son of Chremes and Sostrata, who act so unnaturally, and thus to excite their pity. He, meanwhile, will hide with Menedemus.

Metre :

1—26, 45. Trochaic Tetram. Catalectic.
48. Trochaic Tetrameter.
27—44, 46, 49. Iambic Tetrameter.
47. Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic.

4. *Volgo faciunt*, "'Tis a general failing," Colman. Ruhnken quotes, Cic. ad Div. iv. 3, Quod exemplo fit, id etiam jure fieri putant.—*Cui fit*, "inasmuch as you are the sufferer" . . . "are most concerned."—*Id qui nescio, nec rationem capio*, "The reason why I know not, and cannot understand." *Qui=cur*, here, as Bentley remarks. *Nisi* is equivalent to "Sed." See Andr. IV. i. 40. Construe "but this I know, that I 'm a hearty well-wisher to you."

8. *Quicquid ego hujus feci*, "Whatever I have done of this," or "in this." (Sc. rei) and compare above, III. iii. 10, Nil me istius facturum, pater. Eun. V. v. 10, &c.—*Stultitiæ*, "infatuation."

9. *Animo esse omisso*, "That you were of a thoughtless turn." Gronov. illustrates this phrase by Adelph. V. iii. 45, At enim metuas, ne ab re sint omissiores paulo. Sueton. Tib. 52, Animi fluxioris.—*Et suavia*, &c., "and that you held in chief esteem what was pleasant for the time." For *prima habere*, see Adelph. V. iv. 4, Quæ tu putaris prima.—*Consulere in longitudinem*, "To take thought for the future," is a rare expression. Gronov. nearly parallels it in a passage of Tacitus Hist. II. Speaking of Vitellius, "Ipse abunde ratus, si præsentibus frueretur, *nec in longius consultans*," &c. For *consulere* thus used, Cf. Andr. III. iii. 16, In commune ut consulas.

12. *Per te*, "By your own fault," tuis moribus obsistentibus. Calpur.

13. *Abii ad proximos, qui tibi erant, eis*, &c., "I had recourse to your nearest of kin," "to them," &c., h.e. Menedemus and Clinia; as father-in-law and husband of Clitipho's sister. — *Quo in tectum te receptes*, "A place to which you may constantly betake yourself for shelter." "Recepto," a frequentative. Cf. Hecyr. V. i. 17, Meum receptas filium ad te.

17. *Quantas turbas*, Cf. Andr. II. iii. 6, Tum illæ turbæ fient. Livy ii. 29, Licentiâ tantum concitum turbarum. — *Disce, quid sit vivere*, "Learn what 'tis to live *in earnest*." *Vivere* seems here to imply, "Vivere cum virtute."—*Ubi scies, si displicebit vita*, &c., "When you shall ascertain *that*, if living displease you, then have recourse to that plan of yours,' viz., dying.

21. *Ilicet. Ne te admisce,* "You had better be off. Don't implicate yourself." For "ilicet," see Eun. I. i. 9, II. iii. 56. Phorm. I. iv. 30. Plaut. Epid. V. ii. 19. For "admisce," above, IV. v. 35, Ne me admisceas. —*Nec tu aram tibi. Nec precatorem parâris,* "Nor need you to provide a sanctuary, nor intercessor for yourself." "Slaves," says Gronovius, "used to fly for refuge to an altar, or to suborn an intercessor, and so evade their masters' wrath." For the use of "ara," in such cases, he quotes Plaut. Most. V. i. 45, Ego interim hanc aram occupabo. Rud. III. iii. 26, Ne, inquam, time te : assidete hic in arâ. Eur. Androm. ἔχει γὰρ καταφυγὴν, θὴρ μεν πέτραν, δοῦλοι δε βωμοὺς θεῶν. Ovid. Ep. i. 110. For "precatorem," see Ter. Phorm. I. ii. 90, Ad precatorem adeam credo, &c. Plaut. Asin. II. iv. 9, Atque is precator assit, malam rem effugies nunquam." Epid. V. ii. 20, Te profecto, Apæcides, Nihil moror mihi *precatorem.* Pseud. II. ii. 12.

24. *Nec tibi, nec tibi.* Syrus and Clitipho. This is the reading of Faernus, approved by Bentley, who illustrates it by Plaut., Capt. II. iii. 87, Et tuâ et tuâ ornatus reveniam ex sententiâ. The common reading is, *Nec tibi, nec huic.*—*Ita nos alienavit,* "He has so cast me off." "Alieno," is i. q. "e familiâ ejicio," Cf. Liv. xli. 8, Ne quis quem civitatis mutandæ causâ suum faceret, neve alienaret; and see below, V. iv. 6, *Alienum.*—*Tibi jam ad sororem esse intelligo* (cibum : sc). "You, I understand, will still find a meal at your sister's." *Ad* here is i.q. *apud.*

28. *Modo liceat vivere* (Sc. *si.*)—*Nos esurituros satis!* An answer παρὰ προσδοκίαν, "If we are but let live, there's a prospect"—CLIT. what?" SYR. "Of abundant hunger."

30. *Ibi nunc sum.* Cf. III. i. 63.—The phrase is equivalent to "in e sum," "id ago."

31. *Non aberit longius,* "*My advice* shall not be very long absent" (sc. *consilium*).—*Non* esse horum te arbitror (filium sc.) "I don't think you belong to these people." Said with a sneer.

33. *Ego dicam, quod mihi in mentem.* Most editions and MSS. read "in mentem est," here and at Adelph. IV. i. 12, and Plaut. Amph. II. ii. 78.—A phrase which, no doubt, arose from the habit of using the accusative after "venit." The best course, however, is to omit "est," in which case we may supply "venit" in sense.—*Te indulgebant,* an ancient construction for "tibi indulgebant." Cf. Eun. II. i. 16, Nimis me indulgeo.—*Filia—vera—te expellerent.* There is an antithesis here between the real daughter, and *te,* the supposititious son.

40. *Auxilio in paternâ injuriâ Solent esse,* "And a source of assistance to them when fathers are harsh" "or unjust"—Cf. Injuriæ parentum, I. ii. 30.—*Id non fit.* "That is not done *in this instance.*" "Ergo, Sostrata is not your mother," is his line of inference.

43. *Aut scibis quojus sis.* For the form "scibis," see above, IV. vi. 20, "Experibere," and the note there.—*Namque adolescens, quam minimâ in spe situs erit, Tam,* &c. "For the more desperate the young man's position, the more easily will he reconcile his father's forgiveness to his own terms." Among a variety of readings of the 44th line, the least common is that of Fleckeisen, "nam quam maxime huic vana hæc suspicio Erit;" but it is too great a liberty with the text of MSS. For "quam" and "tam" thus used with superlative instead of comparative, Parry refers to Sallust, Jugurth. 31, "Quam quisque pessimè fecit,

tam maximè tutus est," and Adelph. III. iv. 56.—*Patris pacem*, h. e. veniam. So Virg. Æn. iv. 56, "Pacemque per aras Exquirunt."—*In leges suas.* So Phorm. III. ii. 48, Meâ lege utar." Plaut. Asin. I. iii. 81, "Sed in leges meas dabo, Quod scire possis."

49. *Precatorem paro,* h. e. parabo. For Precatorem, see above, at 23.

ACTUS V.—Sc. III.

Sostrata expostulates with her husband on his recent determination with reference to Clitipho, which she supposes to be serious. He, at first jeeringly, bids her confess that Clitipho is her son, and then allows that he must be; so like is he to her in all her bad points.

Metre:

1, 3—10, 15, 16. Iambic Tetrameter.
2, 17. Iambic Dimeter.
11—14, 18—21. Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

2. *Adeo*=ἄρα.

4. *Oh! Pergin' mulier esse?* "What, you're continuing to be the woman, are you?" "Odiosa," which in some editions was read with "mulier," is most likely a gloss. See Parry's note. Goveanus, and other older editions, read as in the text.

7. *In quâ re—restas.* "In which thing you now so boldly oppose me." "Resto," in the sense of "repugno," is not common. Cf. Ov. Fast. ii. 749, "Melioribus, Ardea, restas." Propert. iii. 7 (iv. 8) 31, Dum restat barbarus Hector. Livy. iv. 58. Ovid. Met. iii. 626, Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit.

8. *Imo scis potius, quam quidem redeat ad integrum,* &c., "Well, then, you do know; rather than that this story should begin afresh." For *ad integrum,* compare Phorm. II. iv. 11, Restitui in integrum. Andr. Prol. 26, De integro. In all these cases the idea of a "starting-point" is involved.

12. *Subditum se suspicatur.* "He fancies he's a supposititious child," "a changeling." Chremes takes up his wife with, "a changeling; you don't say so!" The more usual word was "suppositus;" but "subditus" occurs in this sense in Livy. xl. 9 (quoted by Gronov.), Unicum Demetrium filium te habere, me subditum et pellice genitum appellant. Sueton. Ner. c. 7, Britannicum fratrem ut *subditivum* apud patrem arguere conatus est. For this taking up a word, see Andr. II. ii. 30. "Opinor, narras?"

13. *Istac inimicis siet,* "Be that for our enemies!" Cf. Eun. IV. iii. 13, Utinam sic sient, qui mihi male volunt. Ov. A. A. iii. 247—8, Hostibus eveniat tam fœdi causa pudoris Inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat. Propert. III. viii. 20, Hostibus eveniat lenta puella meis. —*Quod filia 'st inventa?* "Do you mean, because our daughter is found?" (and the resemblance between them will prove their relationship.)

17. *Id quod est consimilis moribus: id quod*, h. e. "propter id quod," or "propterea quod."—*Nam illi—relictum.* Goveanus thus explains *relictum:* "*Relicta* ea dicuntur vitia, quæ a magistro auferri non potuerunt, qualia sunt hæreditaria," and this seems the true explanation.

21. *Sed ipse egreditur: quam severus: rem cum videas, censeas!* "But out he comes. How grave and strict he looks! When you are aware of the fact, you may think so." Said in bitter irony. Compare Plaut. Bacch. IV. vi. 14, Ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus. Casin III. ii. 32, At, quom aspicias tristem, frugi censeas.

ACTUS V.—Sc. IV.

Clitipho beseeches his mother, in the presence of Chremes, to tell him his parentage. Chremes takes up the matter, and by severe rebuke, brings him to acknowledge his misconduct generally, and particularly in this instance.

Metre :—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. An appeal to the past. Cf. Virg. Æn. IV. 317, Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam Dulce meum." *Tuâ voluntate*, "with your consent." As Parry suggests, these words ar probably a translation of ἀσμένῃ σοι. Cf. Phorm. V. iii. 2, "Ut suâ voluntate id quod est faciundum faciat." *Ejus* (temporis: sc.), *Inopis* (sc. consilii), "in a strait."

4. *Quod peto et volo,* "As to which I beg and intreat." Cf. Plaut. Aul. I. iii. 13, &c.

6. *Alienum te esse* (see above, V. ii. 26, "Ita nos alienavit"—) "that you are cast off," that you are "alien to our blood." *Hocine quæsisti, obsecro,* "Have you asked me such a question, I pray you?" The simple meaning here seems best. The mother is shocked at a son doubting it.

7. *Ita mi atque huic nunc sis*, &c. "So may you survive me, and your sire here, as you are born of myself and him." A solemn adjuration. Cf. Andr. III. ii. 7. Hecyr. II. i. 10. "Ita me Dii ament, mi Laches, itaque una inter unos agere ætatem liceat." Adelph. IV. v. 47. "Ita velim me promerentem ames dum vivas, mi pater," &c." Plaut. Asin. I. i. 1. "Sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuæ Superesse vitæ sospitem et superstitem." Ovid. Fast. iv. 525, &c. "Sic tibi quam quereris raptam sit filia sospes."

10. *Gerro* (antiq: "cerro") "a trifler." "Homo levis et ineptus." The word "gerræ" "wicker-work," hence "nonsense" found in Plaut. Trin. III. iii. 31, and the compound "congerro," a "fellow-trifler" are akin to it, and derived from γέῤῥα a wicker shield. *Fraus*, "fraudulentus." Cf. Pseudol. Plaut. I. iii. 131. "Fugitive, Bombax, Fraus populi," "scelus for "scelestus" passim. *Helluo*, "squanderer" (th. χεῖλος? Smith). "Damnosus" used reflexively, "prodigal." Ruhnken quotes Sueton. Nero. c. 31. "Non in aliâ re damnosior, quam in ædificando.

12. *Non si ex capite*, &c. An instance, says Madame Dacier, of comedy taking higher flights. Horace is supposed to have alluded to this in A. P. 93, 94, Interdum tamen et vocem Comœdia tollit Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore.

15. *Deos nescio.* "I know nothing as to what the gods may do." Cf. above, II. iv. 16, *Nescio alias.* For "quod potero," Andr. V. iii. 27, Eun. II. i. 8. *Sedulo* (sc. "prohibebo.")

18. *Non mihi — ante oculos* — Aposiopesis. Chremes shrinks from using the word which he deemed unfit for ears polite. *Displiceo mihi.* "How entirely do I hate myself." Cf. Hecyr. IV. i. 28, "Se quoque etiam quom oderit."

ACTUS V.—Sc. V.

Menedemus acts the mediator. Sostrata and Clitipho appeal to Chremes for the forgiveness of the latter. Chremes consents on condition of Clitipho's taking a wife at once. After demurring to his mother's choice, he determines to choose for himself, names the lady, and satisfies his parents. Syrus is forgiven also. End of the play.

Metre :—Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic.

1. *Enimvero*, Andr. I. i. 64.—*Pacem conciliem*, "cement a reconciliation." Compare V. II. 55, "Patris pacem in leges conficiet suas." *Quod dotis dixi, firmas*, "ratify the dower which I promised to settle." Cf. V. i. 69.

6. *Sine te exoret.* Cf. Andr. V. iii. 30, Sine te hoc exorem. — *Egon mea bona ut dem*, &c. "What! I wittingly make a gift of my property to Bacchis?" For *egone*, see V. iii. 14.—*Si me vivom vis* (esse sc.). Compare what Chremes had said, V. ii. 18, "Disce quid sit vivere."

8. *Ne tam offirma te, Chreme.* "Hold not out so obstinately, Chremes." The word occurs in Eun. II. i. 11, Censen posse me offirmare. Hecyr. III. v. 4, Certum offirmare est, &c. In the passage quoted from the Eunuchus it is used absolutely. Menander has two lines quoted here by old commentators:

ὅστις δ' ἀμείλικτον πατέρ' ἔχει νεανίας
στυγνόντ' ἐν οἴκοις, μεγάλα κεκτηται κακά.

—*Quid istic.* Cf. Andr. III. iii. 40 . . . *Hoc pertendere*, "to go with this. *Pertendere* is generally used absolutely; this is an exception.

10. *Eâ lege.* Andr. I. ii. 29, "Eâ lege atque omine." *Facit*, present for future, as in Plaut. Menœch, 148. *Ad me recipio.* "I take it upon myself." I engage that he shall. Compare Plaut. M. G. II. ii. 74, "Tute unus si recipere ad te dicis, confidentia est," &c. The Greek would be ἀναδέχεσθαι, ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ δέχεσθαι. The French, "Je le prends sur moi." (Goveanus). *Nil etiam audio ipsum* ("ad se recipere :" sc.) "But I don't hear a word of it from him." Colman.

14. *Immo, utrum volt.* "Nay, then, which he pleases!" i.e. Let him please himself!

17. *Rufamne illam virginem*, &c. "What! that red-haired maiden, with cat's eyes, sprawling mouth, and snub nose." *Cæsius*. According to Gellius (N. A. ii. 26) was the Latin equivalent to the Greek, *γλαυκῶπις*. In Catull, xlv. 7, it is applied to a lion, "Cæsio veniam obvius leoni." And in Cic. de Nat. D. I. xxx., to the eyes of Minerva. See also Hecyr. III. iv. 26. *Sparso ore*, probably means "wide-mouthed," though Madame Dacier interprets it "freckle-faced," "lentiginosus." *Adunco naso*. Cf. Hor. Sat. I. vi. 5, "Naso suspendis adunco."

19. *Heia, ut est elegans!* "Zounds! how nice he is." "Elegans" is akin to "eligens," as is seen in its sense here, and in Eun. III. v. 18. "Elegans formarum spectator." *Credas animum ibi esse*, "You'd believe his heart was in the choice. *ibi*, i.e. "in hâc electione." Cf. III. i. 63, "Illos ibi esse," and V. ii. 30.

21. *Archonidi hujus filiam*, "the daughter of our neighbour Archonides." For the termination Archoni*di* for Archoni*dis*, see Andr. II. ii. 31, Chremi. And Madvig. Gr. sect. 42, 2. So "Ulyssi" and "Achilli"—Ω. *Vos valete et plaudite*. Cf. Andr. V. vi. 17.

THE END.

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